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THE LOOTING OF NEW-YORK

A COMPLETE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE IN MR. IVINS'S TABLES.

Taken Singly His Compilations Give Striking Proof of Tammany Extravagance—Taken Each in the Light of the Others Their Revelations Are Astounding—Gilroy's Figure Juggling Useless—Large and Needless Increases in Every Department Shown by Comparisons.

In the instructive tables of Tammany's municipal expenditures prepared for The New-York Times by William M. Ivins, there was much matter that could not be fully appreciated except by studying the tables together—taking them as a whole. Striking as was the proof given by these compilations, when taken separately, of Tammany's woeful mismanagement—to call it by no harsher term—the effect when they are examined and analyzed in the light that one sheds on the other is simply astounding.

Such an examination utterly annihilates the effect sought to be achieved by Mayor Gilroy in his recent painstaking but rather awkward juggling of figures.

Had the Mayor so studied these tables he might have saved himself the humiliation of the statement he made last Thursday. This statement, carefully prepared by him, was intended by Mr. Gilroy to close up the fatal gaps that had been pointed out to him in his labored defense of Tammany administration, which was printed in full in The New-York Times.

"It has been charged," says the Mayor, "that the expenses of the City Government have constantly increased without any corresponding benefit to the community. The vagueness of this charge might be held as sufficient excuse for passing it by, but let me try to give it definiteness. Excluding State taxes and the amount set aside for interest on and redemption of the city debt, the appropriations for departmental and general expenses for 1894 are shown to be $6,394,270 greater than they were ten years ago. How is this increase to be accounted for and what ground is there for the statement that it has brought no corresponding increase of benefit to the community? Let it be premised that since 1884 the population of New York, according to the census of the Board of Health, has grown from 1,388,028 to 1,957,452. In the same time the assessed valuation of real estate subject to taxation has grown from $1,119,761,597 to $1,613,057,735. In other words, there has been an increase of population of 41 per cent., of assessed valuation of 44 per cent., and of general municipal expenses of only 30 per cent. There has evidently been more property to guard against theft and fire, more children to educate, and a larger inhabited area to improve and maintain in keeping with the demands of a great city. There have also, unfortunately, been more paupers and lunatics, more criminals, and corresponding increase of responsibility for the waifs of society."

Mr. Gilroy complains of the "vagueness" of the charge of reckless increase. In table No. 9, published in the New-York Times of Oct. 28, Mr. Ivins deals with the subject in a manner that sufficiently lacks "vagueness" to an extent that might even instruct Mayor Gilroy. In his summary, Mr. Ivins says:

"Since Tammany Hall has been in power the funded debt has been resorted to to the extent of $57,941,989, being an increase in round figures of over $21,500,000 in the last six years, as compared with the previous six years. During the last six years of Tammany's administration Tammany has spent for all purposes on appropriation accounts $218,113,089, the proceeds of bonds (funded debt) $57,941,989, being a total of $273,053,978 or an average of over $46,000,000 per annum.

"During the six years from 1883 to 1888, inclusive, the expenditure upon the same basis was $241,151,257, or, in round figures, slightly over $40,000,000 per annum.

"Mayor Gilroy has said that the cost of municipal government is less now than it was during anti-Tammany administrations. Well, let us test the statement by a comparison of the years 1882 and 1892, excluding all payments on account of the principal of the debt and all State taxes:

Expenditures from appropriation accounts for administrative purposes in 1882, excluding State taxes and interest on and principal of the debt	$18,127,000
Same for 1892	26,217,000
Expenditures from trust accounts, less redemption of debt, in 1882	5,632,000
Same for 1892	10,947,900
Total cost of administering the Government of New-York City, exclusive of State taxes and interest on and principal of debt, in 1882	23,750,000
Same for 1892	37,164,000

"These figures show an increased expenditure from appropriation account in 1892 over 1882 of about $13,500,000.

"And during these two years the expenditure relative to population was:

Per capita expenditures from appropriation accounts for 1882	$13.03
Same for 1892, according to estimate of population based on Federal census	15.83
Same for 1892, according to the Health Board's estimate of population, was as large in 1892 as the Tammany Board of Health estimates it to be in 1893	14.69

"These latter figures, however, refer to appropriation accounts alone; they do not include administrative expenditures from the proceeds of the use of the city's credit. The total per capita expenditure for administrative purposes from all sources in 1882 is $23,750,000, or $18.89 per capita; the corresponding expenditure in 1892 was $37,164,000, or $23.36 per capita, or an increase of $4.47 per capita, which is tremendous."

It may be an indication of "vagueness" to show that the expenditure per capita increased $4.47 within ten years, but the average citizen, even of ordinary intelligence, can probably grasp the meaning of this "vagueness."

It is the experience of all honestly-administered municipal corporations, as it is the logical and common-sense deduction, that increase of population reduces the per capita expense of the governed. Each person added to the inhabitants of an established city lowers the proportionate cost of administration, or would lower it in any city that is not in the hands of men who run public affairs on the Tammany model. It is this theory that makes the consolidation of cities desirable, aside from any other advantage that may accrue from consolidation.

The city had its governing plant in 1894 as it had in 1884. The increased number of inhabitants necessitated very little, if any, addition to the sewerage system, the street pavements, the police protection, the fire protection, or the water system.

The effect of an increased population in New-York City is especially calculated, under honest methods, to cheapen the per capita cost of government. It means, because of the geographical conditions, not an increase of new territory to be opened up with new streets and new sewers and new water mains, but an increased density of population in territory that is already improved—that has its sewers and its streets and its water mains—its street lamps, its police and fire protection.

The spread into the annexed district has been, comparatively speaking, slight, the greatest increase being on Manhattan Island. And even where the increase has been beyond the Harlem, it has been in territory where the city's governing plant was very good when Tammany took hold of matters. Therefore, that it should cost $4.47 more for every man, woman, and child to govern the city in 1892 than it did in 1882, is simply monstrous. Nothing could more strongly emphasize the necessity for turning Tammany Hall out of power.

Mr. Gilroy's main reliance in getting up his comparative figures is to avoid, as carefully as possible, the expenditures met by bond issues, confining himself as nearly as he can to the expenditures as shown by the direct taxes. In his Table No. 2 Mr. Ivins shows conclusively the tremendous increase in the borrowing of the city under the six years of Tammany rule as compared with the preceding six years. Its showing of bonds and stocks issued from 1883 to 1893, exclusive of revenue bonds, is as follows:

	Total.	Assessment Bonds.	Funded.
1883	$3,896,783	$1,388,000	$2,508,783
1884	7,115,899	1,986,299	5,129,100
1885	4,950,000	None.	4,950,000
1886	4,175,845	300,000	3,875,845
1887	13,012,154	1,700,000	11,912,154
1888	8,187,215	330,000	7,857,215
			$36,233,097
TAMMANY.			
1889	$15,437,132	$618,000	$14,819,132
1890	11,173,294	2,300,000	8,878,294
1891	7,582,346	625,000	6,957,346
1892	9,689,919	1,619,802	8,070,117
1893	11,456,075	1,602,148	9,853,927
1894	10,236,978	873,805	9,363,178
			$57,941,989

This shows an increase of $21,000,000—in round numbers—in the city's borrowings in the six years of Tammany rule over the six preceding years.

In table No. 3, published Oct. 27, Mr. Ivins showed the increased cost of street cleaning under Tammany in a most convincing manner. The appropriations for the Street-Cleaning Department were:

1882	$1,000,000	1889	$1,272,000
1883	1,000,000	1890	1,255,000
1884	1,050,000	1891	1,584,000
1885	1,200,000	1892	1,978,000
1886	1,100,000	1893	2,200,000
1887	1,050,000	1894	2,367,000
1888	1,259,000		

"These figures," Mr. Ivins says, "show an increase in 1894 over 1882-3-4 of 136 7-10 per cent.; in other words, for every dollar which it then cost the city to clean its streets it now costs $2.36.

"During this decade the number of miles of paved streets has not been greatly increased, and such increase has been more than offset by the fact that stone has been very largely replaced by asphalt, thus rendering the work of cleaning much easier.

"Population for the decade increased only 26½ per cent. The cost of cleaning the streets increased 136 7-10 per cent., or over five times as rapidly as the increase of population."

In the Department of Public Works the Tammany methods of financing came out at their best. The expenditures from the direct tax and general fund were kept pretty well in hand, but the city's credit was most lavishly drawn on. The appropriations payable from taxes and the general fund for the expenditures of the Department of Public Works were:

1881	$2,464,850	1888	$3,180,309
1882	2,452,400	1889	3,124,221
1883	2,554,900	1890	3,216,215
1884	2,777,066	1891	3,124,470
1885	2,553,45.	1892	3,148,770
1886	2,771,09.	1893	3,014,020
1887	2,759,720		

These are the figures of the "direct" and "general funds," but to make plain just what the Department of Public Works has expended it is necessary to go further and show the extent to which that department has had recourse to the credit of the city. In the year 1892, for instance, although the Department of Public Works appears to have expended but $3,148,770 out of taxes, its current expenses for the year, both from taxes and the proceeds of bonds, were $6,500,000.

While the Department of Public Works expended $3,148,770 out of the proceeds of taxes and the general fund in 1892, it spent $3,351,000 from the proceeds of bonds.

From appropriation account and for virtually the same work this department spent 46 per cent. more in 1892 than in 1882, and then on top of that spent more from the proceeds of bonds than it did from appropriation account.

Of the administration of the Park Department the figures tell a story that must startle every taxpayer and citizen. The figures since 1891 are given with the addition of the cost of street improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards for purposes of comparison, because previous to 1891 these improvements were under the direction of the Park Board:

1882	$682,000	1889	$1,212,200
1883	732,000	1890	1,120,700
1884	869,800	1891	1,191,700
1885	1,012,180	1892	1,313,350
1886	1,075,750	1893	1,448,927
1887	840,750	1894	1,536,000
1888	1,014,650		

"The steadiness and rapidity of the increase in this case is very startling," observes Mr. Ivins. "Thus, the expenditures of 1892 over 1882 show an increase of 92½ per cent.; of 1893 over 1882, 112½ per cent.; of 1894 over 1882, 125½ per cent.

"Stress will be laid upon the fact that the annexed district has grown so rapidly as not only to demand, but to justify, this increase of expenditure. This, however, is not at all satisfactory, in view of the fact that the appropriations for 1882, including the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, were only $682,000, as against $1,177,000 in 1894, exclusive of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

"Again, it may be said that the park area has been enlarged, to which the answer is that wherever this has been done it has been out of the proceeds of bonds. The new parks are undeveloped, and have required only the smallest expenditure. Such claims on the part of Tammany Hall, however, are mere subterfuges, but very handy and convenient subterfuges."

Perhaps these figures are "vague." Perhaps they do not make plain Tammany's criminal maladministration. It is for the voters to determine at the polls to-morrow.

Neal Dow on Grog-Shop Rule.

There was a meeting yesterday afternoon at Chickering Hall in Gen. Neal Dow's honor. It was held under the auspices of the American Temperance Union. Gen. Dow made a speech, in the course of which he said:

The liquor traffic has this Nation by the throat. Tammany has this city by the throat. The grog shops govern the Nation, and the grogshops govern Tammany, and Tammany governs this city. Tammany would be helpless without the grogshops.

Every city in the country, and every State in the Nation, is governed by the grogshops. There are no politicians anywhere except in the Prohibition Party who dare to say anything against the grog shops.

How do you like it here in New-York—government of the people, for the people, and by the people? Rather government of the grog shop, for the grog shop, and by the grog shop.

Is there any way out? Yes, through the Church. The liquor traffic continues by the toleration of the Church membership. When they say go, it will go.

Frederick J. Gauld Ordained.

Frederick J. Gauld was ordained a Unitarian minister in All Souls' Church, Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday morning. The Rev. Robert Collyer made the prayer, the Rev. Theodore C. Williams, the pastor, gave the right hand of fellowship, and D. W. Morehouse, Secretary of the New-York Conference of Unitarian Churches, gave the charge. The Rev. Mr. Gauld will be assistant pastor of All Souls'.

POLITICS FROM PRIESTS

ATTENDANTS AT MASSES TOLD HOW THEY OUGHT TO VOTE.

Many of the Parishioners of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Angry Because Their Spiritual Leaders Urged Them to Cast the Straight Democratic Ticket—Tammany Influence Through George W. Plunkitt, the State Democracy Men Declare.

Political speeches were made by the priests connected with the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, West Fifty-first Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, at all the masses celebrated yesterday morning except that for children.

The remarks made by the officiating clergymen created a sensation among the members of the congregation, most of whom live in the Eighteenth Assembly District, because all Catholics, of whatever political faith, were entreated, almost commanded, to vote the straight Democratic ticket.

Because practically the same things were said by all the priests who officiated at the several masses, it was at first understood by those who were present or who heard of the action taken by the Sacred Heart clergy that the whole power of the Catholic Church throughout the city had been thrown to the side of the ticket supported by Tammany Hall. Inquiry in all parts of the city disclosed the fact that only at the Sacred Heart was there any such announcement of the wishes of the priesthood made.

Father Joseph Mooney, Vicar General of the Diocese of New-York, is at the head of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. His close connection with Archbishop Corrigan gave rise to the report that orders had emanated from the head of the Church in this city to aid Tammany in its fight. So far as could be learned, there was no foundation for this rumor.

There are seven masses celebrated at the Sacred Heart of Jesus every Sunday morning. One of these is for children. Father Mooney celebrated the mass for children. He made no allusion to politics. At the 6 and 11 o'clock masses Father Roche officiated. Fathers Ryan, Wallace, and Sommers attended to the other masses. It was just before the communion at 6 o'clock mass that Father Roche startled his congregation, especially such members as were Republicans, or connected with some anti-Tammany organization, by making a political speech. He prefaced it, as all the other priests did, by saying that never before in the history of the church had a political speech been made in it. He then referred to this campaign as one in which religious questions had been raised, which made it necessary for the Catholic Church to take sides in the contest. The aims and attitude of the American Protective Association were briefly referred to, with allusions to the work of that society as the Republican State Convention at Saratoga and at the Constitutional Convention.

In speaking of the work of the Constitutional Convention, Father Roche advised all the members of the church to vote against the proposed amendments.

Father Roche continued that it had been shown that the Republican Party was fostering the A. P. A., and when charged with doing so it had not denied the accusation.

"The question before us," he said, "is not a political, but a moral one. We must defend the Catholic Church from the attacks of the A. P. A. As the Republican Party sanctions the A. P. A., it is the duty of every Catholic voter to throw away any ticket which has the name of a single Republican upon it. A vote for a Republican is a vote in opposition to your religious convictions and for the overthrow of the Catholic Church. The Democratic Party is the party favoring religious liberty. Whatever crimes it has committed in the past must be forgotten in the present emergency. I appeal to all of you to vote the straight Democratic ticket."

Practically the same remarks were made by the priests at the other masses.

A reporter for The New-York Times called to see Vicar General Mooney last night. He could not be seen. Father Roche was then interviewed as to the reasons why any allusion to politics had been made at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and not at any other Catholic Church. He was asked if the priests had received instructions to make political speeches favoring the straight Democratic ticket.

"We received no instructions," he replied. "We were left to our individual preferences. But it is certain that we would not do anything that would not be approved of."

"Did Father Mooney say anything about politics at the mass he celebrated?"

"No. He officiated at the mass for children."

"Did he tell what to say?"

"No, we were left to do as we pleased."

"Did Archbishop Corrigan issue instructions for the priests at this church to speak as they did?"

"No. You can say 'no,' most certainly."

Father Roche declared that the sole reason that Catholics had been advised to vote the straight Democratic ticket was because of the attitude of the A. P. A. toward the Church.

There was the greatest indignation among the members of the State Democracy of the Eighteenth District at the action taken by the priests. It was freely characterized among the anti-Tammany politicians in the district all day yesterday as a bold attempt on the part of the Tiger to keep his hold on the district. The district officers of the State Democracy refused to say anything about the occurrence further than to acknowledge that they had heard of the appeal made by the priests for all Catholics to vote the straight Democratic ticket. Several of them were present at some one of the masses at which the remarks were made. They all declined to be interviewed as to the influences which were brought to bear upon the priests in order to lead them to talk as they did, or as to the probable effect of the Church's pronunciamento.

One of the members of the State Democracy who is well acquainted with all the State Democratic leaders in the district, and is in a position to know how they feel, said to the reporter for The New-York Times that the Sacred Heart priests had been influenced by George W. Plunkett, Tammany leader of the district.

"The whole thing dates back some time," he said. "There has been a fight against Tammany in this district for years. It was formerly led by ex-Judge Murray, ex-Congressman Quinn, and Thomas J. McManus. These men are now all members of Tammany, having quit the independent movement and been taken care of by that organization.

"Mr. Plunkett, the Tammany leader, has great influence in the Church of the Sacred Heart, because he is able to make generous contributions to the church by reason of the enormous wealth he has acquired as a contractor for the city under Tammany rule. He secured contracts from the Dock Department at practically his own price.

"Plunkett has always been known to resort to the lowest forms of political strategy. He is ready to use money, Church or the State and local Governments to further his own ends.

"Now, the State Democracy nominated Lawrence P. Mingey for the Assembly and Jacob Karl for Alderman in this district. The former is a member of the Church of the Sacred Heart and the latter of the German Catholic Church in Forty-ninth Street. Notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Plunkitt circulated the story that the State Democracy was in league with the A. P. A. It was some time before the State Democracy found this out. When it did, it was only necessary to point to a list of the officers of the Eighteenth Assembly District to prove the falsity of the claim, because every one of them is either a member of the Sacred Heart or of the German Catholic Church in Forty-ninth Street.

"The State Democracy of the district has been publishing a little newspaper of its own. In it Plunkitt's and McManus's records have been freely gone into. The exposures made both swear vengeance. They made no attempt to conduct the campaign along the lines of the real issue, the revolt against Tammany Hall. They have not tried to excuse or explain the crimes charged against that organization, but have forced the religious question to the front. They have also worked on the race prejudices of ignorant laborers.

"Saturday night they freely boasted all through the district that something would happen at the Church of the Sacred Heart Sunday morning which would weaken the State Democracy. It looks to us as if Plunkitt had used his great influence with the Sacred Heart priests to get them to say what they did, so as to injure the State Democracy. As they could not talk politics without consultation with the heads of the Church, we believe that Archbishop Corrigan sanctioned the movement."

Among the officers of the State Democracy of the Eighteenth District who are members of the Sacred Heart or the German Catholic Church in Forty-ninth Street, are Chairman Lawrence P. Mingey, Vice Chairmen James Haltigan, Jacob Karl, and William Leonard; Recording Secretary John F. O'Brien and Treasurer Daniel F. Sheehan. Several of these officers were present at one of the masses when all Catholics were almost commanded to vote the straight Democratic ticket.

The congregation of the Sacred Heart of Jesus embraces 18,000 men, women, and children. The confines of the district and of the pastorate are practically the same. Allowing six persons to each voter, there are 3,000 voters in the congregation. The registration in the district is about 9,200, so that the Catholic vote is about one-third of the total.

THE CHINESE FLED BEFORE THEM.

Many Cannon and a Large Quantity of Ammunition Captured.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Central News has this dispatch, dated at Kulienchao on Nov. 3:

"After the capture of Kulienchao on Oct. 26, the Japanese headquarters were moved from Wiju to this point. Two columns chased the Chinese to Sato and attacked Andong. The Chinese fled without fighting, throwing away arms and drums in their flight.

"Gen. Tatsumi started for Fong Wong Oct. 27 and arrived there on the 31st. The garrison made no show of fight, but fled toward the main body as soon as the Japanese approached. The principal generals are proceeding with their troops toward Mukden.

"The inhabitants of Haichao and Takoshan complain bitterly of the violence of the Chinese soldiers, from whom they suffered constantly during the occupation. They are very friendly toward the Japanese. At present the Japanese are taking no prisoners. Three hundred Chinese bodies were found after the capture of Kulienchao, many of them having died of wounds received in previous battles.

"By the capture of Fong Wong, Andong, and two more abandoned batteries, the Japanese came into possession of fifty-five cannon, 20,000 rounds of ammunition, 1,500 muskets, and 2,000,000 cartridges, besides an enormous quantity of miscellaneous supplies."

Used Individual Communion Cups.

Individual cups were used at the communion service in the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. It was the first time such a service had ever been used in Brooklyn, and a large number of people assembled to witness it. The Rev. J. H. Gunning is pastor of the church.

Twelve deacons assisted in passing the cups—six left the altar first, each bearing trays on which were twenty-four cups, each holding a teaspoonful of wine. When they had passed down the aisles, six other deacons presented trays upon which the empty cups were placed by the communicants.

It was found that only about one-half the time usually required for the service was required yesterday. The members of the church were pleased with the experiment.

Charged with Extortion.

Louis Arnowitz, owner of the building in Monroe Street, which collapsed several weeks ago and wrecked a tenement house, killing ten persons, was in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday to make complaint of extortion against W. H. Craft, a carpenter.

He said Craft came to him and said that unless he paid $25 he would testify against him to the effect that the building was improperly constructed. Arnowitz, on advice, says he paid Craft $5 and took a receipt stating that Craft had no further claim against the building.

Four Thrown from a Window.

Policemen Waltzefelder and Maxon of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station found twelve negroes playing craps in the back room of Christian Weinacke's saloon, 230 West Twenty-ninth Street, Saturday night. When they attempted to arrest the players there was a fight, during which Waltzefelder and three of the negroes were thrown out of the window. One policeman got a black eye.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Weinacke was held in $500 bail, and the players in $300 each for examination today.

The Mississippi Bond Case.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 4.—The most important case to be investigated by the Grand Jury of the Federal Court, which will meet here to-morrow, is that against the State officers alleging "violation of the Federal statute in issuing State warrants in likeness and similitude of National Bank notes and United States currency." The opinion is freely expressed that there will be no indictment.

THE TIMES'S ELECTION RETURNS.

On election night The New-York Times will display election bulletins on the north face of The Times Building. The returns will be exhibited in a novel manner, never attempted by any other newspaper in this city. In The Times of Wednesday will be printed complete details of the election in this and other States.

The accuracy of The New-York Times's election figures has been put to severe tests in the past, and experience has shown them to be unequaled. Arrangements have been made by which they will be fully up to the usual standard this year, if not better.

THREE BULLETS FOR REFUSAL

MRS. CAPEZETTO WOULD NOT OBEY HER HUSBAND'S ORDER.

After a Quarrel in the Bowery He Shot Her and She Cannot Live—The Murderer Fought with a Policeman for a Chance to Shoot Again—The Dying Woman's Story of How Her Husband Forced Her to Crime.

Michael Capezetto shot his wife, Anna, three times yesterday at Delancey Street and the Bowery. Two of the shots struck the woman in the back and one in the neck. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. The man was arrested and held, without bail, for examination Thursday.

A policeman saw the couple walking along the east side of the Bowery, disputing angrily. When they reached Delancey Street they stopped, and the quarrel became more violent. The policeman got near enough to learn that Capezetto wanted his wife to go somewhere with him, and that she refused. Capezetto made a final effort to persuade her.

She listened to him awhile, and then, with a shrug of her shoulders, turned on her heel and walked back toward where the policeman was standing. She was hardly twenty feet away from her companion when he fired three times in rapid succession.

The policeman sprang forward, seized Capezetto, and attempted to wrench the revolver from him. The woman, with a loud scream, fell on the pavement, and the few persons who were near scattered right and left. For a minute the policeman and Capezetto struggled. The man succeeded in firing another shot, but it went wide, and then, as people ran out of the neighboring stores and from the side streets the policeman succeeded in knocking the weapon out of the man's grasp, and shouted to the bystanders to secure it. None ventured near, and the policeman was compelled to use his club. A blow on the shoulder stunned Capezetto, and then he was secured.

The woman was carried to the stoop of the rooms of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. One of the bullets had struck her at the base of the neck, one in the right shoulder, and a third in the back, near the waist, but she was fully conscious. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. The bullets had lodged deep in her body, and as it was plain that she could not live long, the policemen obtained a statement from her. "This man did it," she said, pointing to her husband. "He shot me because I would not lead a criminal life."

The woman was too weak to give any further information. Capezetto was taken to the Eldridge Street Station, where he said he was a druggist. His version of the quarrel was that he wanted his wife to go home with him, and as she refused he shot her.

Mrs. Capezetto was formerly Anna Lerac. She lived in Naples. She loved Leonetti Stanislaus, a shoemaker, who was too poor to marry. He came to this country and drifted to Paterson, N. J. Anna waited a year for him to send for her, and then married Capezetto, who had money. He brought her here, but his money soon gave out, and he forced his wife to lead a disreputable life in Boston. Stanislaus went to Boston last week and accidentally found Anna. They still loved each other and fled to New-York. Capezetto found them yesterday, after a long search, and forced his wife to leave Leonetti and go with him.

HURT BY FALLING WALLS.

Six Firemen Injured, Two Probably Fatally, in a Louisville Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—Six firemen were hurt, two probably fatally, by falling walls during a fire that originated in the store of the Singer Maunfacturing Company, 552 Fourth Street, this afternoon. Their names are Valentine Riehl, Captain Truck No. 2, head crushed, may die; James Mannix, pipeman, Engine No. 3, left leg broken and internally injured, may die; Edward Riehl, ladderman, Truck No. 2, hip, arm, and shoulder badly bruised; John Morton, Captain Engine No. 3, bruised about head and body; John Cline, pipeman, Engine No. 3, bruised about head and body; Fillmore Tyson, Assistant Chief, slightly injured.

The losses by fire and water will amount to $52,000, divided as follows: Singer Manufacturing Company, $30,000; T. E. Lindsay, painting and moldings, $10,000; D. E. Shoup, optician, $1,000; Avenue Theatre, $1,000; buildings, $8,000; other tenants of No. 552, $2,000. The insurance aggregates $30,000. The stage of the Avenue Theatre filled with smoke, but the matinée audience was dismissed without disorder.

ANOTHER MURDER BY THE COOK GANG.

Running Fight Between the Outlaws and United States Deputies.

PERRY, O. T., Nov. 4.—Samuel J. Dunlap, Postmaster at Red Fork, O. T., located in the eastern part of the Cherokee Strip, forty miles east of here, was shot and killed yesterday by the Cook gang of outlaws. The gang entered Dunlap's store and ordered him to unlock the safe, which he refused to do, and they shot him and robbed the store and postoffice. The gang is said to be headed for this part of Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Nov. 4.—Meagre particulars have been received here of a desperate running fight between the Cook outlaws and United States Deputy Marshals near Sasabka. Two officers and one bandit were killed and two bandits wounded.

Didn't Indorse Tammany Men.

The New-York State Democracy yesterday issued from its headquarters, 28 East Twenty-third Street, a statement denying the published reports that the Tammany candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman in the Ninth District have been indorsed by its organization. They say the situation is due to the double dealing of several men who went over to Tammany Hall from the State Democracy. They were Thomas Culkin, Thomas Fitzpatrick, and Robert Arnell. These three men were a committee to fill vacancies upon the State Democracy ticket. They deliberately, and without authority from that organization, sold out, and indorsed for Alderman and Assembly the Tammany candidates. They were immediately expelled from the State Democracy, and that body then nominated James A. Hooper for Alderman and George W. Miller for Assembly.

The State Democracy urges its followers to use pasters for these candidates.

Emil J. Mager a Suicide.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The body of Emil J. Mager, thirty-five years old, who left his home, 134 Union Avenue, last Friday morning, was found this morning in Secord's Woods, Pelham Manor, two miles east of here. Mager had apparently been dead twenty-four hours. A revolver lay by his side. Mager had been prominent in musical circles in this city. One of his three brothers is Alderman Frederick Mager.

Its Convention Closed.

The convention of the Young Women's Christian Association which was begun Thursday was closed yesterday at the Harlem Presbyterian Church, 43 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

SUNDAY BETTORS FAVORED MORTON.

Plenty of Money at Up-town Resorts and More to Come To-day.

Some betting on the election was done yesterday at the St. James Hotel, Delmonico's, and other up-town resorts.

"Joe" Vendig, who represented Michael Dwyer, was at the St. James. E. Mathiessen, who was betting on Morton, and was said to have a large amount for that purpose, met Mr. Vendig and put up $12,500 on Morton against $5,000 of Dwyer's money on Hill.

James Wescott, who was said to represent Boston people, put up $1,000 on Morton against $450 on Hill. A. J. Powers took the short end. Wescott also laid $1,000 to $400 on Morton with J. J. Mahoney.

One bet was made of $1,000 even that Morton would carry the State by 75,000 plurality.

Wescott was said to have $20,000 to bet at odds of 10 to 4 on Morton. Mathiessen said he would be on hand to-day prepared to place $100,000 on Morton at the odds which prevailed yesterday.

THE BOMB AGAIN IN LONDON.

A West End House Wrecked, but Fortunately Nobody Hurt.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A bomb was exploded at midnight in front of 1 Tilney Street, corner of Park Lane, West London. Reginald Brett, son of Lord Esher, lives in the house at this number. The door was shattered and the windows were blown to powder. The windows for a dozen numbers up the street were smashed, plaster was loosened from the ceilings, and the occupants fled panic-stricken to the street. Nobody was wounded.

The neighborhood is a fashionable one. At No. 5 is the house of Justice Hawkins, who sentenced the Walsall Anarchists, and more recently condemned Francis Polti and Giuseppe Farnaro, alias Emile Carnot. It is surmised that the bomb was set by Anarchists, who mistook Brett's house for that of Justice Hawkins's.

AND YOU, TOO, MISS GEORGIA CAYVAN.

Have You, Like Many Another Actress, Lost Your Diamonds?

The following advertisement has appeared in the papers

LOST—Four Rings, three diamond, one sardonyx, tied in yellow dotted handkerchief. Finder will be liberally rewarded if returned to GEORGIA CAYVAN, Lyceum Theatre.

Miss Cayvan said yesterday afternoon that the rings were lost somewhere between Boston and Philadelphia, and between last Monday and the previous Saturday evening. In Boston she had placed them in her reticule, which she herself carried. She did not miss them until she arrived in Philadelphia.

They could not have dropped out of the reticule while she carried it, she says, because it was closed with a patent spring, which makes its accidental opening impossible.

PART AND PARCEL OF A PLOT.

Police Justice Koch's Statement Regarding the Testimony Against Him.

Police Justice Joseph Koch, against whom Dr. Newton Whitehead gave some startling testimony before the Lexow committee on Saturday, said yesterday:

"At the proper time attention will be given to this self-confessed criminal. However, I do not propose to discuss the matter through the newspapers, but in the proper place, the court of justice.

"I know nothing whatever of the woman who was part and parcel of a plot intended to assault an honest character.

"I believe further denial is unnecessary, and that a short time will vindicate a reputation most unjustly and outrageously assaulted."

STORMY PASSAGE OF THE BERLIN.

Third Officer Bromley Washed Overboard and Drowned.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 4.—The Captain of the steamship Berlin, which arrived here this afternoon, says that he experienced the worst weather he had seen since 1877. For five days it was especially bad. Tremendous seas swept over the decks, the passengers were kept below, and the hatches were battened down.

Third Officer Bromley was washed overboard and drowned. Two of the crew were dashed against the bulwarks and injured. The vessel, however, was not damaged much, as the officers handled her admirably.

All vessels arriving here report storms and casualties.

Found Dead in a Hotel.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 4.—John Logan, fifty years old, ex-Poormaster of Hoboken, whose home is at 115 Grand Street, that city, went to the hotel 596 Central Avenue, Jersey City Heights, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and asked for a room, saying that he was very tired, but would like to be called at 11 o'clock. When a servant was sent to call him, he lay dead on the floor. County Physician Converse said that death was caused by apoplexy.

Where Mrs. Grannis Will Watch Voters.

Mrs. Grannis, who has consented to be a watcher at the polls election day, has been assigned by Oliver Sumner Teall to the Twenty-second Election District of the Second Assembly District. The polling place is at 68 Oliver Street. At the same place last election day, Gen. Charles H. T. Collis was thrown out twice. Last year there were 383 votes cast, all Democratic.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Bronze Doors.

H. J. Newton, President of the Henry-Bounard Company, denies the report that the company is making a set of bronze doors for Mr. Vanderbilt's Fifth Avenue home. The statement that the doors were to cost $250,000 and be of solid bronze he characterized as absurd. Bronze doors were always made hollow, and the lighter they were the more they were admired.

For a New Church at Westbury.

WESTBURY, L. I., Nov. 4.—The cornerstone of a new church being erected by the congregation of St. Bridget's Catholic parish was laid to-day by the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn. The Rev. Thomas P. McGronen, pastor of the church, and many other priests assisted in the ceremony.

Comanches Desert Tammany.

Twenty-eight members of the Comanche Club, which is Timothy "Dry-Dollar" Sullivan's pet organization, deserted in a body yesterday. They sent their resignations to the President and declared that they were done with Tammany politics in the Third Assembly District.

Decreased Number of Excise Arrests.

There were seventy-seven arrests made yesterday for violation of the excise law. This shows a steady decrease from the exceptional number made a month ago. The number of arrests has decreased from 227 three weeks ago to 150 two weeks ago, to 110 last week.

Entertained Count von Bismarck.

Count Franz von Bismorck of Prussia, and Baron Uechtritz, Chamberlain to Emperor William, were guests of honor last night at a dinner given at the Victoria Hotel, by Mr. Douglas Maxwell Stanfield. Mrs. Franklin W. Smith of Boston was chaperone.

Gotlieb to be Extradited.

MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—Judge Dugas has decided that there is sufficient evidence to warrant the extradition of Henry Gotlieb, who is under arrest here charged with burning a large row of buildings in New-York City last January.

Ambassador Breckinridge in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 4.—C. P. Breckinridge, United States Ambassador, and his family, have arrived, and taken rooms temporarily in the Hotel de la France.

GENERAL ELECTION FORECAST

FORTY-ONE STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN TO-MORROW'S CONTEST.

Interest Centres in the Congressional Contests—A New House to be Chosen and Legislatures Which Will Elect a Large Number of United States Senators—Close Contests in Many States—Indications Point to a Control of the House by the Democrats.

Forty-one of the forty-four States in the Union will elect Representatives to the Fifty-fourth Congress to-morrow, and twenty-one States will elect Legislatures which will choose United States Senators.

Twenty States will elect Governors, nine will elect minor State officers, and three States—New-York, California, and South Carolina—will vote upon important constitutional amendments.

In three States—Maine, Vermont, and Oregon—elections of Congressmen and State officers have been held. Each of these States has elected full Republican delegations.

The present House has 214 Democrats, 126 Republicans, and 12 Populists. There will be 356 members in the next House, and either of the leading parties must elect 179 men to obtain control. There seems to be no doubt that the Democrats will have a majority of the members of the House.

There is great popular interest in the fight for re-election of William L. Wilson, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and author of the original features of the present Tariff bill. Both Republican and Democratic Campaign Committees have sent orators of national renown into his district in West Virginia, and the result of the election will be anxiously watched. Mr. Wilson probably will be elected.

Legislatures have already been chosen in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Maine, and Oregon, which will elect United States Senators. These Legislatures will choose men of the same political party as that of Senators whose places are to be filled.

The States which will elect Legislatures on Tuesday which will have the naming of United States Senators are California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Each of these States will elect one Senator, except Michigan, Montana, North Carolina, and Wyoming, where two Senators are to be chosen.

In the upper house there are at present forty-four Democrats, thirty-six Republicans, three Populists, and the two silver Senators from Nevada. In addition to the twenty-one new Legislatures which will elect United States Senators, there is a possibility of New-York's Legislature having to name a successor to Senator Hill. His election as Governor and the election of a Republican Legislature at Albany would lose the Democrats a

Populists, claims a majority of 20,000 for the State ticket and the election of Pence and Bell for Congress.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 4.—The election of a Republican Legislature in this State is probable. Even at the time of the Democratic tidal wave of 1892, the Connecticut Legislature was Republican. The Republicans profess to be confident of electing their State ticket by popular vote, but the Democrats say they will do no such thing. The Republicans feel sure of victory in the Third Congressional District, and are almost as confident as to the first. They profess to be hopeful also of the Fourth District. The Democrats, on the other hand, say they are sure of the Second and Fourth Districts, and are hopeful of the First.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 4.—The campaign in Delaware has ended and the Democrats claim they will carry the State by about 600 plurality, against 503 two years ago. The Republicans, on the other hand, say that the State will go Republican, especially so far as Governor and members of Congress are concerned. It will be necessary for the party that wins to carry two counties in order to get a majority in the General Assembly sufficient to elect a United States Senator. In order for either party to obtain full control its State legislative ticket will have to be elected in all three counties.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 4.—Florida to-morrow will vote for two members of the National House of Representatives, and it is certain that Messrs. Sparkman and Cooper, the Democratic nominees in the First and Second Districts, respectively, will be elected by handsome majorities. The Populist nominees have done but little canvassing, and no one seems to take their canvass seriously. At the State election, on Oct. 2, the Populists carried but five counties in the State, and those by exceedingly small majorities. They are likely to lose even those five counties to-morrow, as the Democrats are better organized and more thoroughly aroused than in the State election.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—The Congressional situation in Georgia is as follows:

Congressmen sure of election: First District—Rufus E. Lester, Democrat; Second District—Benjamin E. Russell, Democrat; Third District—Charles F. Crisp, Democrat; Fifth District—Leonidas F. Livingston, Democrat; Sixth District—Charles S. Bartlett, Democrat; Eighth District—Thomas G. Lawson, Democrat; Eleventh District—Henry G. Turner, Democrat.

The doubtful list includes these four districts: Fourth—Charles L. Moses, Democrat; Carey T. Thornton, Populist; Seventh—John W. Maddox, Democrat; William H. Felton, Populist; Ninth—Carter Tate, Democrat; J. Newton Twitty, Populist; Tenth—J. C. C. Black, Democrat; Thomas E. Watson, Populist. The fight is bitter in all of the doubtful districts.

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Nov. 4.—Idaho will elect a full State ticket, a Legislature, and a Congressman. A successor to Senator Shoup is also involved in the legislative ballot. There are four tickets in the field. M. Patrie, Republican Chairman, is very confident of a clean sweep, and estimates a majority for the Republican ticket of about 2,000. The Populists, however, are expressing confidence, and are assisted by Democratic fusion.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Congressmen, Legislators, and State officers will be elected in this State. There are twenty-two Congressional districts. The Legislature to be elected will select a successor to Senator Cullom.

Theo Nelson, Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee, says the situation is the same as it was in 1892. He claims that the Democrats will have twelve out of the twenty-two Congressmen. He also claims both branches of the Legislature, and the consequent election of Franklin McVeagh to the Senate. He has no fear of losing the State ticket. He says the entire Democratic ticket will surely be elected. The Populists expect to poll 100,000 votes in the State, and they say they have a chance of electing a Congressman in the Twentieth District.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 4.—Indiana will elect State officers, except Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and the Legislature. There are thirteen Congressional districts, and four parties have made nominations in all except one—the Ninth. J. K. Gowdy, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, says the Republicans will carry at least ten districts, while Thomas Taggart, the Democratic Chairman, declines to go into any particulars. The Democratic organization is in good shape, he says, and he has no doubt that a majority of the delegation will be Democratic.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Nov. 4.—Iowa will vote for eleven Congressmen. The Republicans claim the ten districts they now hold and say they have a fighting chance in the Eleventh. Democrats are confused, owing to the uncertainty of the Populist vote but are confident of electing a Congressman in the Second District and have hopes of three others.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 4.—At the election to-morrow, eight Congressmen, a Legislative, and a full State ticket will be voted for. The Legislature will elect a successor to Senator Martin. The Republicans are confident of electing the State ticket by a plurality ranging from 25,000 to 40,000 They also claim the election of every Congressman and a majority of from ten to fifteen on joint ballot in the Legislature. The People's party estimates its plurality at 16,000, and claims 72 Populist members of the House, out of 125. The People's Party expects to elect five Congressmen, and says it has a fighting chance in another district. The Democrats make no estimate of their vote, except to say that it will be large. They make no claim that there is any chance of electing the Democratic ticket or any of the Democratic candidates for Congress.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—Eleven Congressmen will be voted for on Tuesday. Interest centres in the Seventh district, where the Republicans have nominated G. Denny Jr., the Democrats, W. C. Owens, and the Prohibitionists, James B. Finnell, to succeed W. C. P. Breckinridge. The Democratic Chairman claims the election of ten Congressmen, with their usual majorities. In the Eleventh district, which has always been Republican, he believes the Democratic candidate will be successful.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 4.—Of the six districts in this State three, the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth, comprising the cotton growing parishes, are certain to re-elect the sitting Democratic members, H. W. Ogden, Charles J. Boatner, and S. M. Robertson. Three other districts, the First, Second, and Third, which include the sugar belt, are being hotly contested by Republican candidates, supported by the sugar planters. Dudley Coleman, (Republican,) nominated against Charles F. Buck, (Democrat,) in the Second District, was elected from that district to the Fifty-first Congress. Judge Taylor Beattie, nominated against Andrew Price, in the Third District, is related, or connected by blood or marriage, with most of the leading planters in the district.

The Republicans talk confidently about these districts, but Democratic leaders say that they have no fears for the results.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Massachusetts to-morrow will elect a Governor and other State officials, an Executive Council, thirteen Representatives in Congress, a Legislature, which will select a successor to Senator Hoar, and county officers. There are five State tickets, Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, Populist, and Socialist-Labor. The only uncertain element is the A. P. A. influence, which is generally expected to slightly reduce Gov. Greenhalge's vote.

The Republicans expect to re-elect Gov. Greenhalge by some 40,000 or 50,000 plurality. They also expect to elect the balance of their State ticket by an equally large and perhaps larger plurality, twelve

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Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and other wasting diseases, the weakened frame must be built up, the nerves strengthened, the blood enriched. Hood's Sarsaparilla is needed. It will stimulate and strengthen the organs of digestion, create an appetite, and assist the patient wonderfully on the road to health. Be sure to get Hood's.

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of the Congressmen, seven of the eight Councilors, and their usual large majority of the Legislature. They have also a faint hope of carrying the other Congressional district—the Ninth—now represented by Joseph O'Neil, who was refused a re-nomination.

The Democrats realize that the tide is against them, although they say there has been a reaction during the past week. They hope to poll as large a vote for John E. Russell for Governor as they did last year. They are sure of the election of John F. Fitzgerald to Congress in the Ninth District, and in the Tenth they confidently expect the success of either W. S. McNarie, their regular nominee, or Representative M. J. McEttrick, who is running as an independent Democrat.

Owing to Republican disaffection over the caucusses in the Thirteenth District, the Democrats have a faint hope of electing Robert Howard of Fall River over John Simpkins of Yarmouth, and in the Fifth District, now represented by Moses T. Stevens, they feel that their candidate, George W. Fifield, ex-Mayor of Lowell, has an even chance.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 4.—The Congressional campaign which is now closing has been the most interesting contest in the recent history of Maryland politics. This fact is due largely to the definiteness of the issue which has been made. The lines have been drawn more sharply on the tariff question than Marylanders of either party have been used to.

John K. Cowen, the Democratic nominee in the Fourth (Baltimore City) District said to-night that if any Democrat had come out eight years ago as uncompromisingly for freedom of trade as he and the other Democratic Congressional nominees have done every one of them would have been overwhelmingly defeated. The attitude of the masses of the people of the State toward the question at issue cannot be foretold, and the contests, therefore, are attracting unusual attention.

Senator Gorman says the Democrats will again send a solid delegation to Washington. The Republicans claim three of the six districts. There will be no State candidates voted for this year.

MONTANA.

BUTTE CITY, Mont., Nov. 4.—The capital campaign in the State at large was brought to a close with last night's meetings, both sides concentrating their strength in Butte for the final struggle. It has been a battle royal. Every expedient known in contests of this kind has been resorted to, every passion and prejudice has been played upon. Where cajolery has failed, coercion has been attempted, and where both have failed, bribery has been resorted to unscrupulously.

It is feared that to-morrow will be a bad day in Butte. The unprecedented bitterness which has been aroused by the active part taken by prominent men in the city will certainly culminate on election day, and there may be serious trouble.

The gravest fears are entertained of a collision between the Catholics and the A. P. A. The Mayor has ordered all saloons closed on election day, and it is understood that the Governor has ordered all the State militia to be in readiness to go to Butte at a moment's notice.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—This State will vote for a full State and Legislative ticket and twelve Congressmen. The next Legislature will elect two United States Senators Chairman James McMillan of the Republican State Central Committee says: "The Republican State ticket will be elected, and ten of the Republican candidates for Congress will be returned."

The Democratic Chairman takes an entirely different view. The State ticket vote will be very close, he says, and he expects the Democrats to at least hold their present number of Congressmen, and has hopes of another.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 4.—No election that has occurred in Minnesota since 1886 has been so full of perplexing complications as that which will take place on Tuesday. Nobody seems able to guess the Populist vote. In 1890, Owen, (Pop.,) for Governor, polled nearly 59,000. Now none of the State Committees place it at less than 75,000, and one of them—the Populist committee—places it at 110,000.

Nelson's vote is now placed at 99,000 by the Republican committee, but if Becker (Dem.) secures 75,000, the number given him to-day by conservative estimates, Nelson will land somewhere in the neighborhood of 85,000 to 88,000.

The Populist stump is having its effect in the Congressional districts, and the Populist State Committee to-night claims that it will win in the Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts. From special reports from the districts, however, it seems likely that Tawney (Rep.) will be elected in the First, McCleary (Rep.) in the Second, Hall (Dem.) in the Third, Kiefer (Rep.) in the Fourth, Fletcher (Rep.) in the Fifth, and Boen (Pop.) in the Seventh. The Sixth District is badly mixed and all three parties are claiming it.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 4.—Mississippi will vote for seven Congressmen on Tuesday. Little interest is being taken in the election, and in only three districts will there be any opposition to the Democrats. The Democrats expect to return their full representation to Congress by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 10,000.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 4.—Fifteen Congressmen and a State ticket will be voted for on Tuesday. The Democrats claim the plurality of the State ticket will not be less than 30,000, and it may reach 50,000. Chairman Cook says there is no danger of the loss of a Democratic Congressman in any of the country districts, although the Twelfth and Fifteenth Districts will be very close.

NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—New-Jersey on Tuesday will elect eight Congressmen, six State Senators, and sixty Assemblymen. The new Legislature will choose a United States Senator to succeed McPherson. Eleven Republican Senators, a bare majority of the Senate, hold over, so the Republicans will control that body. The Congressional delegation now consists of two Republicans and six Democrats. The Republicans probably will return their members in the First and Second Districts. They talk of gains in the Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Districts, but they are not overconfident.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4.—At the election in this State on Tuesday a Governor, five Councilors, two Congressmen, county officers, and a Legislature to name a successor to United States Senator William E. Chandler, will be chosen. There are four tickets in the field, viz.: Republican, People's, Democrat, and Prohibition.

The indications are that there will be an unusually light vote and that the Democrats will suffer more than the Republicans by this falling off. The probabilities are that Busiel, Republican candidate for Gov-

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ernor, will be elected by 3,000 majority; that Sulloway and Baker, Republicans, will be elected to Congress by substantial majorities; that the Republicans will carry three of the five Councilor districts and prevent a choice in another; will carry seventeen of the twenty-four Senatorial districts; have a majority of from 50 to 75 in the House of Representatives, and carry seven, possibly eight, of the ten counties of the State.

The combined Prohibiton and People's vote will not exceed 2,000, and these parties will not figure in the result.

NEVADA.

CARSON, Nev., Nov. 4.—Nevada will vote for one Congressman and State officers. The representatives of the People's Party and Democrats are without information as to their chances. The Republicans give no estimate, but expect to elect the Governor. The Chairman of the silver party claims the election of their Congressman and every State officer by 2,000 majority.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4.—The interest in the election is intense and both Democrats and their fusion opponents positively declare that they will carry the State. Democrats say that they certainly will elect eight Congressmen, and may elect nine, while their opponents declare that they expect to elect no less than four Congressmen. Democrats predict that they will have a good working majority in the Legislature, with the Senate closer than the House, while the fusionists insist that they will have a majority in both branches, it having been from the first their special desire to capture the Legislature, so as to elect Marion Butler, and perhaps Oliver Dockery, or Peter C. Pritchard, United States Senators.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 4.—The Republicans probably will carry the State for Governor and Congressman, as the Populists and Democrats have not fused on these offices. The fusionists will elect the remainder of the ticket. Indications point to a Republican Legislature by a majority of about ten.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 4.—Secretary of State Samuel M. Taylor, and who is also State Supervisor of Elections, was asked by the United Press this afternoon what he believed would be the result of the Congressional elections in this State next Tuesday. In reply, he said:

"It is hard to conceive a greater change in a political situation than that which exists in Ohio now, as contrasted with that in 1892. In that year the Democrats elected twelve Congressmen and the Republicans but ten. Now it is almost absolutely certain that the Republicans will elect sixteen members, as follows:

First District, Charles P. Taft; Second, Jacob H. Bromwell; Sixth, George W. Hulick, second term; Seventh, George W. Wilson, second term; Eighth, Luther M. Strong, second term; Ninth, James H. Southard; Tenth, Lucien J. Fenton; Eleventh, Charles H. Grosvenor, fifth term; Fourteenth, Winfield S. Kerr; Fifteenth, Henry C. Van Voorhis, second term; Sixteenth, Lorenzo Danforth, third term; Eighteenth, Robert W. Taylor; Nineteenth, Stephen A. Northway, second term; Twentieth, Clifton B. Beach; Twenty-first, Theodore E. Burton, second term.

The Democrats will probably elect five members, as follows:

Third District, Paul J. Sorg, second term; Fourth, Fernando C. Layton, fourth term; Fifth, John S. Snook; Twelfth, Joseph H. Outhwaite, fifth term; Thirteenth, Boston G. Young; Seventeenth, James A. D. Richards, second term.

"The most doubtful districts are the Third, where Gen. Andrew L. Harris, the Republican candidate, has almost an equal chance with Sorg to be elected; the Twelfth, where David K. Watson, ex-Attorney General, is making a vigorous fight against Outhwaite, the present member, with fair chances of success.

"Each of these districts gave Major McKinley a strong plurality at the Gubernatorial election of 1893. The Republican managers also claim that the chances of the election of their candidate, Francis B. De Witt, in the Fifth District, are equally as good as Snook's although the Democrats carried the district last year for Governor by 1,160 plurality."

So far as the State ticket is concerned it is conceded by the managers of the Democratic campaign that the only question is as to the size of the Republican plurality. Last year the ticket headed by Gov. McKinley received a trifle over 80,000 majority. Whether this will be reduced or exceeded this year is an open question.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 4.—The campaign in this State has been a most active one on the part of the Gubernatorial candidates of the two leading parties. Gen. Hastings has talked protection from one end of the State to the other, and Col. Singerly last night ended a unique special-train trip of a fortnight, during which he advaneed his tariff-reform arguments to large crowds in almost every city and town of any size between the Delaware River and the Ohio State line. The campaign has been entirely free of personalities, and it had a fitting close at Norristown last night in the joint debate of Messrs. Hastings and Singerly.

The election in the State is for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor General, Secretary of Internal Affairs, two Congressmen at Large, twenty-eight district Congressmen, one-half the State Senate, and the full membership of the lower branch of the Legislature.

The Democratic leaders make no prediction of carrying the State. Grow, in February last, as the Republican candidate for Congressman at Large, had a plurality of 187,838. In November, 1893, Jackson, Republican, was elected State Treasurer by 135,146 plurality, and in 1892 Harrison had 63,747 plurality over Cleveland. In 1890 Pattison, who headed the Democratic ticket, was chosen Governor by 16,554 plurality, although the Republicans at the same time elected their candidates for the other State offices by pluralities of from 22,000 to 25,000. No figures whatever can be obtained from the Democratic managers as to the result in the State this year.

Th present Congressional delegation from Pennsylvania consists of twenty Republicans and ten Democrats. Democratic State Chairman Stranahan claims that Pennsylvania will return eight Democrats and ten Democrats to the next Congress, while Chairman Gilkeson concedes the Democrats only three of the thirty Congressmen to be chosen.

The State Legislature will, as at present, have an overwhelming Republican majority in both branches, but it will not vote for United States Senator, as the term of the senior Senator, Cameron, will not expire until 1897.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—Republicans say that there is little doubt that the Democrats will lose both Congressmen in this State, but the Democrats are hopeful. The Democratic nominees are Oscar Lapham and Lucius F. C. Garvin, in the First and Second Districts, respectively.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 4.—Judging from the outlook, it seems probable that the seven Congressional districts will continue to be represented as they are now—by six Democrats and one Republican—though there is some doubt in the First District, where Murray is running Elliot very hard.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 4.—The Populists claim they will carry both the State ticket and the Legislature. The situation is complicated, but it is probable that the Populists are claiming too much.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 4.—Congressmen, legislators, and State officers are to be elected here. The Republicans have made no estimate and the Populists are very weak. The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee admits that the First and Second Congressional Districts will go Republican by large majorities, but says the other eight will go Democratic by safe majorities. As to the Gubernatorial race, he predicts 20,000 majority for Turner, the Democratic candidate. As the Legislature will be Democratic there is no doubt that a Democrat will be elected to succeed Senator Isham G. Harris.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 4.—Texas will elect a Legislature, which will name a successor to United States Senator Richard Coke; State officers, and thirteen Representatives in Congress.

The Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee estimates that the

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"HAS RESTORED TO HEALTH A GREAT NUMBER OF DYSPEPTICS WHO OWE TO IT A REPAST THE MORE EVERY DAY AND AN INDIGESTION THE LESS AT EVERY REPAST."

Professor Diday.

State will go Democratic in every respect as regards the State ticket, and that all the Congressmen will be Democratic, although in the Ninth District the Populist candidate, W. O. Hutchison, is making a hard fight, and in the Tenth and Twelfth Districts the Republican candidates are exceptionally strong ones.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4.—It is possible that there may be a break in the delegation in the next House from the old Virginia Commonwealth. The Chairmen of all of the three State Committees agree that the total vote will be small, and this is looked upon as discouraging to the party now in control of the State. Many elements enter into the uncertainty that surrounds the outcome here, chief among them being the hitherto untried new election law, which is a modification of the Australian ballot system.

Neither the Republican nor the Democratic Chairman can be induced to make any prediction or give figures, but the Populist Chairman claims three Representatives for his party, and gives the Republicans an equal number and the Democrats four. Conservative estimates give the Democrats six out of the ten districts. Of the remaining districts it is believed they may carry two, while the chances are good for Republican success in the other two—the Sixth, or Lynchburg District, with ex-Consul J. Hampton Hoge, and the Second, or Norfolk District, with Borland, who is running against Tyler.

WASHINGTON.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 4.—Two Judges of the Supreme Court and the Legislature which will chose a United States Senator to succeed J. R. Allen, will be elected Tuesday. Chairman Swetland of the Republican State Committee estimates that the Republican candidates for Congress will have at least 6,000 majority. Chairman Ilgenfritz of the Democratic State Committee does not expect the Democratic candidates for Congress will be elected unless the Republicans shall trade off their Congressional candidates in order to continue in control of the State Legislature. By Democratic-Populist fusion, Chairman Drum thinks one Democratic Congressman can be elected.

WEST VIRGINIA.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Nov. 4.—The best information obtainable indicates that the vote on the legislative ticket in West Virginia will be very close. The State Senate will probably be Democratic, as thirteen Democrats hold over, but whether the Assembly will be of the same political standing is doubtful.

Interviews with many influential Republicans and Democrats in W. L. Wilson's district—the Second—lead to the belief that the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee will be re-elected by a small plurality.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 4.—Wisconsin will elect State officers and the Legislature.

Chairman E. C. Wall of the Democratic Committee says:

"We are going to elect our State ticket and six Congressmen. That epitomizes the result in the State, but I can give no figures now, no more than I could in 1890. The Congressmen we will elect are in the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth Districts."

Robert Schilling of the Populist Committee, predicts a surprise party for the Republicans and Democrats. He is confident that the People's Party ticket will poll 100,000 votes, and elect four Populist Congressmen.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 4.—Six Congressmen, members of the Legislature, and a full State ticket, will be voted for on Tuesday. The Legislature will elect a successor to Senator Manderson. The Democrats and Populists claim the election of Holcomb, fusion candidate for Governor, by a plurality of from 15,000 to 18,000. Democratic Chairman Smythe concedes the election of the Republican Congressional candidate, Meiklejohn, in the Third District. The Populists are confident of the success of their Congressional candidates in the First and Second Districts.

WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 4.—Members of the Republican State Committee here say that Mundell, their candidate for Congress, will have a majority of 2,500 over Coffeen, Democrat, and 800 plurality over the Democratic and Populist tickets combined. The Republicans say they will have a majority of fifteen in the Legislature on joint ballot, and an average plurality of 1,200 on the State ticket. The Chairman of the Democratic Committee refuses to make an estimate, but Democrats in general admit that their candidate will be defeated. The Populist State Chairman claims his party will elect Seeley to Congress, but gives no figures. He concedes the defeat to the State ticket.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 4.—Arkansas voted for State and legislative officers Sept. 4. Carroll Armstrong, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, says that all six nominees for Congress will be elected, and H. M. Cooper, the Republican Chairman, says that any other result would be unexpected.

ARIZONA.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Nov. 4.—A Delegate to Congress will be elected here. B. A. Ficas, Chairman of the Democratic Territorial Central Committee, estimates that 15,000 votes will be cast and that Herdon, the Democratic nominee, will be elected by 2,500 over the Republican nominee, and will receive 4,500 votes more than the Populist candidate. The Chairman of the Republican Committee says that Arizona has always been Democratic, but he thinks that this year, as the Populists will poll a large vote, the result of the election is problematical.

NEW-MEXICO.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 4.—The election here will be for Delegate to Congress and legislators. The Democrats expect to elect their candidate for Congress by 1,600 majority, and get both branches of the Legislature. The Populists will have from 1,200 to 1,500 votes, and will elect one member of the Assembly.

OKLAHOMA.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, Nov. 4.—The election here is for legislators and a delegate to Congress. It is impossible to predict the outcome in the Congressional fight, but it is conceded that the Territorial Legislature will be about equally divided between Democrats, Republicans, and Populists.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 4.—The Democrats expect to elect Rawlins as delegate to Congress by a majority of 3,800. The Republicans profess to believe that their candidate will be elected. The result cannot be predicted, but the outlook is favorable to the Democrats.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

There never was such a choice of carvings!

Take those on our Hall Chairs, for instance. They do not give the delicate and dainty touches seen on our cabinets. They are bold, rather; there is a dash and a swing in the way the carving tools were handled that is exhilarating.

There are leaf forms, scrolls, and ribbon festoons; grinning gnomes' heads and dolphins' heads; strong figure groups cut in relief from the solid backs.

All, of course, are cut by hand.

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

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NEAR BROADWAY.

5TH AV. DWELLING TO LEASE.—Desirable tenant rather than high rent an object; best residence portion of city; near 35th St.; immediate possession. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

REPARTEES AND RETORTS.

You Can Call a Man an Ass in at Least Three Ways.

The ways in which a man can suggest to another that he is an ass are many. They vary from the bare statement that he can trace lineal descent from the quadruped, whose mouth the Almighty opened to tutor Baalam to the delicate suggestion conveyed in the question, "Are you fond of thistles?" The former is the plain and brutal method which prompts the victim to retort with a club. The latter is the sarcastic way which makes him hold you in detestation and damn you with faint praise behind your back, disparaging at every opportunity the capacity of your intellect.

Besides these, there is the friendly way, which amuses and half pleases him, while at the same time he writhes uneasily as if he were not quite sure whether the sorrow were turned into joy or not. Of these three varieties, with all their gradations, it is indisputable that the second is and always has been the most popular. Mankind has always preferred the snarling retort; from the earliest ages it has been quick and easily and naturally to the lips. The serpent's retort on the Almighty was to disparage him to Eve behind his back, and Cain's snarl "Am I my brother's keeper?" is an early instance of the evasion of an imputed responsibility.

The "tu quoque" nature of the ill-natured retort is found in records of great antiquity. We can see it on the walls of Egyptian Thebes to illustrate a mural decoration at a date anterior to Adam's starting of the commonplace at large. It also forms a large proportion of the Greek wit that has come down to us. One or two of these are worth recalling. A native of Abdara was twitting a grown-up son with having a child to maintain, and advised him to kill it because of the extreme expense which it was to the old man. The son retorted: "Just you kill your own children and then come and advise me to destroy my little one!"

Another deals with the ancient Scholasticus. Looking toward a certain corner of the school, he cries: "Demas is behaving very ill over there, as usual!"

"He hasn't come yet," answers another pupil.

"When he does come, then," is the self-justifying retort.

Generally speaking, the strong have refused to put up with jesting from the weak. The Czar Nicholas, who had some fine qualities, was hardened against a meditated act of clemency by the undaunted spirit of a prisoner. Relieff, a man of letters, had been implicated in the conspiracy of 1825 and sentenced to be hanged. He was launched from the fatal ladder, when the rope broke and he was thrown to the ground, severely bruised, but conscious. He picked himself up and said quietly, "They can do nothing in Russia, not even twine a cord properly." It was customary in Russia to pardon the condemned after a similar fiasco, but on Relieff's words being reported to the Czar and his pleasure demanded, he rejoined, "Prove him the contrary."

Henry IV. of France was good natured above most monarchs in repartee. As a rule, it is impossible to reproduce in conventional English dress the jests of this wise and witty King. On one occasion it was the turn of M. d'Aubigne to sleep in the King's antechamber. Fancying the monarch was asleep, he began to talk to M. de la Force, who shared his watch, saying: "Your master is the most ungrateful of men." La Force, half asleep, asked him what he was talking about, when Henry cried out: "Wake up! he is telling you I am the most ungrateful of men."

"Pray go to sleep, Sire," interrupted d'Aubigne. "We have a great deal more to say about you." Henry never showed less kindness to his servant on account of what he had overheard.

A delicate compliment is a work of far higher art than the most biting sarcasm. Every one knows the story of the poor creature who found himself seated between Mme. Recamier and Mme. de Stael, and managed to offend them both in a breath, and that he sat between wit and beauty, and was crushed by the retort of Mme. de never tired of relating the story and turning the laugh on himself.

Curran's friend was equally tickled by the orator's retort apropos of the jury system. The friend was bragging of his attachment to it, and said: "With trial by jury I have lived, and, by the blessing of God, with trial by jury I will die!"

"Oh," said Curran, in amazement, "then you've made up your mind to be hanged, Dick!"

Legal retorts are very numerous and often very good. Sometimes they take the form of a spar between opposing counsel and sometimes that of a facetious remark addressed to the Judge, as in the case, "Woodcock vs. Bird," when the Chief Justice, happening to remark that birds should live together in harmony, the counsel for Mr. Bird replied: "Yes, my lord, they should; but my client complains of the length of the plaintiff's bill!"

Most frequently, however, the repartee takes the form of a pointed remark by a witness to a bullying lawyer. "How do you like your bacon and beans?" Mr. Cockle once asked a witness. "Boiled, but without cockle sauce" was the satisfactory reply.

When we hear a happy retort the enjoyment, perhaps, arises from the sense of spontaneousness and admiration at the readiness of the speaker who may have been taken at a disadvantage. Most piquant, however, is the situation when one who has been "tossed and gored" suddenly springs to his feet and extricates himself brilliantly. In such a case there is no heavy firing from the fort, but the fort has to be retaken. Of this class was the retort of D'Orsay to the facetious Tom Raikes, diseur and dandy, but whose face no amount of dandyism could beautify, it being deeply pitted, the nose especially, with smallpox.

The latter had sent the gay Alfred a copy of offensive verses anonymously, which, being shown about, caused great laughter at the beau's expense. To maintain its assumed character, the letter had been sealed Stael that he possessed neither. The Court of Louis XIV. was the school where this art was brought to perfection. The flattery offered to the King by the men of genius was at once coarse and exquisite. Witness the inimitable reply of Mignard, who was painting the King's portrait for the tenth time, when Louis asked him: "Do I look older?"

"I see a few more campaigns on the brow of your Majesty."

It is remarkable what a number of historical retorts concern themselves with the patient donkey and his analogy to man. It would be easy to find a hundred stories in which the implication conveyed was that some one was an ass.

Lord Cockburn, after a long stroll, sat down on a hillside, beside a shepherd and observed that the sheep selected the coldest situation for lying down. "Mac," said he, "I think, if I were a sheep, I should certainly have preferred the other side of that hill." The shepherd answered: "Ay, my lord; but if ye had been a sheep, ye would have had mair sense," and his lordship with a wafer and thimble. D'Orsay knew who was the writer. The next time he saw Raikes at the club he called out: "The next time, mon cher, you write an anonymous letter, don't seal it with your nose." This was coarse, wanting in finish, but none the less effective. Seldon, another great wit, made a better retort when his morbid taste was complained of in going to see Lord Lovat beheaded. He explained that he made amends by going to the undertaker's to see the head sewn on again.

WHY THINGS COME TO PASS

THE INWARDNESS OF THE REAL SCIENCE OF EVENTS.

Being a Brief Inquiry Into Certain Happenings, Together with Reflections Upon the Periodicity of the Same and the Advantages to the Race from a Knowledge Thereof—Truths for the Consideration of the Philosopher.

When the future philosopher who is to determine the Science of Events gathers his facts, tabulates them properly, studies them carefully, and makes his deductions, he will have a neat litte list of truths to impart to his fellow-men. Perhaps a friendly poet will put them in rhyme for the convenience of youth, for, of course, the new learning will be added to the curriculum of the schools of the period. It will not please the boys and girls, but it will be a great thing for the race.

The meat of the Science of Events is to explain why things happen. Ambitious persons have tried to do something in this line ever since Adam and Eve sat down beside their gripsacks outside the Garden of Eden's gates to consider the situation. Their descendants have been offering explanations of various matters ever since, and it is notorious that nobody ever has agreed completely with anybody else, not even in the case of the Republican wise men who tried to account for the last Presidential election. This circumstance is going to make the philosopher a lot of trouble.

Now, it is clear that he who is going to tell why something came to pass must know, to begin with, when it occurred. If he is to evolve a system, his first work will be to figure out his time theory. As the Harlem Pan-Philosophical Society puts it, "Without the when, how the wherefore?"

Luckily for the coming scientific man, he will have the press as his ally. A painstaking study of its records will show him many things. Just as the astronomers will teach him when to look for comets and eclipses, the newspaper will reveal the periodicity of mere earthly ocurrences; and to avoid any interruption in his supply of wisdom he can pay for a year's subscription in advance. He can't always be sure of his comets so far ahead. By studying the newspapers he will notice these phenomena, among others:

About the first of the year a direful chronicle comes from Yale College in New-Haven. It recites that all the athletes of that institution have been stricken with palsy, that the new men are weaklings, and that Yale has about decided to confine herself to mere book learning, leaving muscular matters to other colleges. This news is good for a month or two. Then comes an amended edition. Yale, although she has no hope, will put teams and a crew in the college contests as usual. But she has no hope of winning anything—that is distinctly understood. Along in May the news from New-Haven is devoted almost exclusively to the chances of the university crew. A week or two before the race with Harvard some coacher comes out in interviews practically abandoning all hope. The scientific man will notice that there is money in the long run in taking all odds against the Yale boat when the predictions are especially direful.

If he follows the college athletes he will notice that the era of despair sets in in New-Haven again as soon as the football team goes into training in the early Fall. And he will also observe that the louder the wail the more profit there is in wagering modest sums on the Yale eleven.

Late Winter or early Spring brings the news of the destruction of the Delaware peach crop. This flower of fact never fails to bloom. It can be depended upon every time.

The same season has its regular features in the records of the animal kingdom. Late in March the big snake which escaped last Fall from the circus appears in Pennsylvania or Connecticut. He is twenty-five feet long and has red eyes. He is a thoroughly reliable annual. The pickerel in Dobbs's pond (township may vary from year to year) tunnel across to Lake Honkhong, where the ice breaks up earlier. In Florida waters a tarpon seven feet eight and one-half inches long jumps into the boat of a Northern fisherman, whose initials are either J. P. or W. H., and who is likely to hail from Philadelphia. About the same time there comes from Washington the annual report of the increase in the number of the survivors of the War of 1812.

Early in March the favorite for the Brooklyn Handicap breaks down. On May 8 or 9 he recovers his form.

The Long Island turtle which has cut in its shell "J. S. V. R. K.—his turtle—May 4, 1736," can be depended upon to keep the anniversary by being captured. As usual he shows no marks of his great age except that his shell is turning gray in spots.

June 15 hunters give up all hope of woodcock. It is discovered that a cold rain in the Spring killed all the eggs.

Another turtle is to be looked for early in July. He walks or crawls across a cornfield, and so sharp are the edges of his shell that he shaves off seven rows of stalks one and three-quarter inches above the level of the ground.

The sea serpent is due on or about July 1. He has a head as big as a barrel and is calculated to be seventy-nine and a half feet in length. He carries his head three feet out of water and moves with great dignity, but an unlucky shift of wind prevents the jib-and-mainsail boat Susannah from getting alongside of him for accurate measurements. When last seen he is headed nor'-nor'-west, using forced draught and with an air-pressure of two and a half inches, in his forward fire room. His appearance is certified to by witnesses of undoubted veracity and total abstinence principles.

On July 7 is reported a pretty bathing costume from Ocean Grove. It is rigorously suppressed on July 8.

On July 17 it is semi-officially announced that the Pope is to move to America. Denials due from July 16 to Aug. 1.

On July 25 a bear swims Esopus Creek.

About Nov. 24 look out for wild cats in Connecticut. One of them is seen close to the Rhode Island line, and his appearance is duly chronicled. The next day he is sighted a little east of the Connecticut River, where he plays havoc with live stock and does battle with seven dogs. Old Si Hawkins, who has been a hunter for fifty years, is on the trail. On the following day the cat is found in the northern part of New-Haven County, still bound west. He commits more depredations, and a party of sportsmen, with all the bird dogs in the neighborhood, are after him. The next day a large and fierce cat attacks P. Doherty in the Purchase, and takes refuge from pursuit in the woods along the Housatonic River. Mr. Hawkins returns with his quarry, which he shot in

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MR. MABIE'S NEW ESSAYS.

MY STUDY FIRE. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. Second series. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1895.

Reflective considerations of life, such as are indulged by this author's study fire, serve two purposes: they entertain and they enlighten. The great thoughts of the world are not permitted to strike the brain of the masses with too demoralizing force; they reach it by the way of that class of genial, receptive, and explanatory intellects to which Mr. Mabie's may, we think, justly be said to belong. The popularity of his work is well deserved; his essays are thoughtful, genuine, at times ingenious, and they put thoughts that are within the reach of the average reader's mind into tangible and attractive form. Not least, they are eminently quotable. This quality is not always an enviable one. It is not at all uncommon to find it in disjointed work of more or less smart character. For example, "Timothy Titcomb" and "Josiah Allen's Wife" are found on the lips of a considerable and not too discerning public. On the other hand, Shakespeare was more quotable than any writer since St. Paul, and the most captious critic would at least pretend to quail before those two immortal names.

It is needless to say that we identify Mr. Mabie neither with Shakespeare nor with Timothy Titcomb, but somewhere within the golden mean he pleases us with apt sentences, digestible phrases, and suggestions that one likes to try on other people's intelligence. "The supreme function of life is to produce great natures rather than great books," for example, is a thoroughly debatable proposition. "The characteristic of art—the thing that survives—is not memory, but insight. Our chief concern is to know ourselves, not our forbears, and to master this modern world, not the world of Caesar or that of Columbus." "There are few things which the modern world needs more than the power to take the joy of the moment." "The real service of criticism is to the reader rather than to the writer."

These scraps, taken at random, show the felicity of expression that helps others less fortunately gifted to comprehend their own thoughts. This is, however, by no means all of Mr. Mabie's attraction. If he crystallizes truths that are, possibly, too easily obtainable to be regarded as prizes in this age of specialized collections, they are apt to have the redeeming trait of domesticity. Homelike, comfortable, engaging truths that the reader enjoys lingering among. None of Mr. Mabie's essays have the formidableness of "functions." And beneath this quiet, we may say this cozy exterior, we come frequently upon a close analysis, a keen judgment, for which the easy-going, well-bred style has hardly prepared us.

When the author says of Lowell that "there is an elemental rightness in his view, and an elemental authority in his voice," and further says of him: "Lowell had so many elements of greatness that one is often perplexed by the fact that, as a writer, with all his gifts, he somehow falls short of greatness. May it not be that all that stood between Lowell and these final stretches of achievement, where the great immortal things are done, was his self-consciousness"—we are inclined to think, in spite of the many who will take exception, that the sweep of Lowell's character from its greatest to its least is not unworthily indicated. There is laid the foundation for an admirable bit of criticism, but the structure erected upon it hardly bears out the expectation aroused.

Again, speaking of Flaubert, Mr. Mabie touches a point in criticism that Henry James would have developed more adroitly perhaps, but would by no means have neglected. "The perfection which a man pursues must be the perfection of his own quality, not a perfection which is foreign to him. It is himself which he is to raise to the highest point of power, not something outside of himself."

And still again, any artist who has made his little effort toward creation will appreciate the following: "The first task laid upon the artist—the submission to the law of work when his mind is fomenting with all manner of spontaneous impulses—is so hard that art is allied forever to morality by the self-discipline which it involves, but the second task—the obliteration of every evidence of toil—is still more difficult."

Taking them "by and large," the essays in the present volume have no mean scope. A half dozen of the titles will show their diversity: "The Book and the Reader," "The Finalities of Expression," "Concerning Culture," "Work and Art," "The Joy of the Moment," "The Outing of the Soul." These are, some of them, literary fantasies, some of them critical judgments, and others again are something in the nature of a lay sermon, a mingling of ethical suggestions, personal interpretations, intimations of divinity, and the erection of authoritative standards of right and wrong. The edition is a particularly attractive one to unassuming private shelves. It gains in distinction through reproductions of portraits of a number of men of letters; Matthew Arnold and Petrarch for extreme examples.

A MAGNETIC MAN IN LONDON.

THE GOD IN THE CAR. A Novel. By Anthony Hope. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The author of "The Prisoner of Zenda" now takes us into modern London and shows us society there, in the thrall of a dubious sort of hero, who seems to be a cross between Dickens's Mr. Merdle and one of the Guy Livingston types. We are not inclined to take this Mr. Ruston very seriously, or to sympathize very deeply with the misery of his principal victim, Mrs. Dennison, but he is the cause of a very bright and entertaining story that is clearly and cleverly told, in crisp and piquant dialogue, and short, forcible descriptive passages, and as little of moralizing and futile analysis of motives as possible.

Eight years before the story begins Maggie Sherwood seems to have been on rather intimate terms of friendship with Ruston, who was then a poor clerk. He angered her, when he heard she was going to marry young Dennison, by calling her future husband a fool, and they did not meet again until long after her successful entrance into London society, when he turned up in the capital of the world as the magnetic and mysterious promoter of a great South African scheme.

He is the god in the car, the juggernaut, in short, who crushes everything in his path. Mrs. Dennison, who hated him so, makes a fool of herself on his account, and would have done worse if accident had not prevented. The nobility bows down to him, and practical common sense is of no avail against him. Money flows in upon him like water. He destroys households, and breaks heart, and is all the while calmly ruminative when he is not frolicking with his clerk's children.

The shrewd German financier, who had his eye on the same part of South Africa, not only gives way to Ruston because of his wonderful magnetism, but actually becomes his associate and benefactor, developing a sentimental regard for him. The trouble with the book seems to be that the reader does not feel the magnetism of Ruston. Therein the author's art fails him. We cannot quite comprehend the power that enables Ruston to do all these things. We understand most of the other characters, who are human and natural, better than we understand him, but "The God in the Car" is eminently readable.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mrs. Catherwood's new novel, nearly completed for The Century Magazine, has the title "In the Days of Jeanne d'Arc." The author has spent much time in France studying the life of Jeanne and the scenes of her career. The story will be illustrated by Castaigne.

—Dodd, Mead & Co. will be the American publishers of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," of which 4,000 copies were sold in Europe within a few days of publication.

—The new novel by the author of "A Yellow Aster" is called "Children of Circumstances," and will be issued soon in the Town and Country Library of the Messrs. Appleton.

—Anne Thackeray Ritchie's "Chapters from Some Unwritten Memoirs," which has been issued in Macmillan's Magazine, will be printed in book form by the Harpers.

—The Messrs. Appleton in a few days will be able to issue the original Maurice Leloir edition of "The Three Musketeers."

—It is announced that Bangs & Co. will sell late this month Mr. Charles B. Foote's remarkable collection of first editions of Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Poe, and Whittier. Mr. Foote is one of the collectors who entered the American field very early, and thus was able to gather together what is probably an unsurpassed collection. He has been remarkable as an enthusiast at his avocation. Some years ago he brought to this office a copy of Hawthorne's "Fanshawe," one of the rarest of American first editions, and the pride shown by him in its possession was an agreeable thing to look upon.

—The biography of Dean Buckland, which has been written by his daughter, is in preparation at D. Appleton & Co.'s.

—Another of the singular symbolical plays of Maurice Maeterlinck has been translated. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. publish, in a dainty little volume, "Pélléas and Mélisande, a drama in five acts," translated, with a successful preservation of the nervous force and dreamlike quality of the original, by Mr. Erving Winslow of Boston. In an introduction Mr. Winslow writes of Maeterlinck, and the craze for his strange works in Paris after Octave Mirbeau wrote about him for Figaro. Mr. Winslow himself has a higher opinion of the dramatic and poetical quality of the Belgian's plays than most of his contemporaries have. The present play is a new and mystical, and utterly untheatrical, rendering of the story of Francesca da Rimini. It abounds in strange happenings that an apt student would doubtless find symbolical of something. The principal characters are a meek, philosophic old King and his middle-aged daughter, her two sons, and a queer, irresponsible, beautiful woman, found wandering and weeping in a forest. How she got there we are never told. There are garrulous servants, who have the gift of second sight, uncanny old beggars, and weird and awful scenic effects.

—Bangs & Co. will sell next week Part I. of the library of the late Nelson J. Waterbury. It comprises nearly 1,200 titles,

BOOKS RECEIVED.

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE. By Jane Austen. With a preface by George Saintsbury and illustrations by Hugh Thomson. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.25.

THE PATRIOT SCHOOLMASTER; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF THE TWO BOSTON CANNERS, THE ADAMS AND HANCOCK. A Tale of the Minute Men and the Sons of Liberty. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 8vo. Illustrated. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

MADELEINE'S RESCUE. A Story for Girls and Boys. By Jeanne Schultz. Illustrated. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

CHRIS THE MODELMAKER. A Story of New-York. By William O. Stoddard. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

CHAPTERS ON THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By John Westlake, LL. D. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.60.

OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM. And Other Poems. By Anna Alcott Commelin. 8vo. New-York: Fowler & Wells Company. $1.50.

ABOUT GIRLS. Spicy Sketches, Revealing the Choicest Feminine Fads and Fancies. By Helen Follett. Illustrated. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

QUINTETS AND OTHER VERSES. By William Henry Thorne. Small 4to. Philadelphia: The Author, 112 North Twelfth Street.

THE REFERENCE CATALOGUE OF CURRENT LITERATURE. Containing the Full Titles of Books Now in Print and on Sale. With the Prices at Which They May be Obtained at All Booksellers, and an Index Containing Upward of 87,000 References. 12mo. London: J. R. Whitaker & Son. New-York: R. R. Bowker, Publishers' Weekly Office.

NAPOLEON. By Alexandre Dumas. Translated from the French by John B. Larner. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A CONCORDANCE TO THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN MILTON. By John Bradshaw, LL. D 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $4.

THE STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR. By John Codman Ropes. With Maps and Plans. Part I. To the Opening of the Campaign of 1862. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE REVOLUTIONARY AND NAPOLEONIC ERA, 1789-1815. By J. H. Rose. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

PERSONALITY, HUMAN AND DIVINE. Being the Bampton Lectures for the Year 1894. By R. Hillyworth. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

THE SOUTHERN STATES OF THE AMERICAN UNION. Considered in Their Relations to the Constitution of the United States and to the Resulting Union. By J. L. M. Curry. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

DON'T WORRY. By J. R. Miller, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Ward & Drummond. 20 cents.

ABOUT WOMEN. What Men Have Said. Chosen and Arranged by Rose Porter. 16mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH. A Selection from His Works. With an Introduction by E. E. Hale. 12mo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BROWNING. Vol. XVII. Asolando. Biographical and Historical Notes to the Poems. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

SELECTED ESSAYS O. JOSEPH ADDISON. With an Introduction by C. T. Winchester. 12mo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.75.

WALTON AND SOME EARLIER WRITERS ON FISH AND FISHING. By R. B. Marston. The Book Lovers' Library. 16mo. New-York: A. Armstrong & Son.

THE LIFE OF CHRIST AS REPRESENTED IN ART. By Frederic W. Farrar, D. D. With Numerous Illustrations. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $6.

THE ROMANCES OF VICTOR HUGO. Hans of Iceland, Bug-Jargal, Claude Gueux, and the Last Day of a Condemned. Two Volumes. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE PSALMS. By Alexander Maclaren, D. D. Vol. III. The Expositor's Bible. 8vo. New-York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

THE DOLLY DIALOGUES. By Anthony Hope. 18mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

UNGUARDED GATES, AND OTHER POEMS. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

ASIATIC BREEZES; OR, STUDENTS ON THE WING. By Oliver Optic. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

THE PEOPLE OF THE MIST. By H. Rider Haggard. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

WEE LUCY. Little Prudy's "Wee Crocodin Doo." By Sophie May. 18mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

BECAUSE I LOVE YOU. Poems of Love, Selected and Arranged by Anna E. Mack. 16mo. Boston. Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

A HOUSE OF GENTLEFOLK. A Novel. By Ivan Turgenev. Translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

TENURE AND TOIL; OR, LAND, LABOR, AND CAPITAL. By John Gibbons, LL. D. Chicago: Law Journal Print.

I AM WELL. The Modern Practice of Natural Suggestion as Distinct from Hypnotic or Unnatural Influence. By C. W. Post. Second edition. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

MOLLIE MILLER. By Effie W. Merriman. 16mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

BACK COUNTRY POEMS. By Sam Walter Fors. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

SIRS, ONLY SEVENTEEN! By Virginia F. Townsend. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR. March, 1894. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Company.

POPULAR ASTRONOMY. A General Description of the Heavens. By Camille Flammarion. Translated from the French, with the Author's Sanction, by J. Ellard Gore. With 5 Plates and 288 Illustrations. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $4.50.

A HILLTOP SUMMER. By Alyn Yates Keith. Small quarto. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

THE JEROME BANNERS. By Irene E. Jerome. Four in Number. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 50 cents each.

AN EXERCISE BOOK IN ALGEBRA. Designed for Supplementary or Review Work. By Matthew S. McCurdy. 12mo. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Co. 90 cents.

SWISS SOLUTIONS OF AMERICAN PROBLEMS. By W. D. McCrackan. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

SELECTIONS FROM THE LETTERS OF THE YOUNGER PLINY. Edited by Samuel Ball Platner. 12mo. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 25 cents.

THE BEGINNER'S READER. Nos. I., II., and III. By Helen M. Cleveland. 12mo. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 10 cents each.

THE REV. MYERS ON CITIZENSHIP.

He Defends the Public Schools and Denounces Tammany Degradation.

The services of the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn, which were held last night in the Academy of Music in that city, had an attendance as large, perhaps, as ever thronged into that building. It had been announced that the Rev. Cortland Myers, pastor of the church, would preach before Union Council, No. 25, of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and that the subject of his sermon would be "The American Citizen."

Every seat in the theatre, with the exception of those in the orchestra, had been taken when the Baptist Boys' Brigade trickled down the central isle and dispersed itself near the footlights. Flowing close behind swelled a tide of red, white, and blue which filled every seat, and, overflowing into the aisles, made the orchestra look like a tricolored sea. The bright-hued sashes of the Daughters of Liberty were banked in the central seats, and on each side were ranged the United American Mechanics, each member wearing a similar decoration.

Miss Christie McDonald of the Francis Wilson company sang "The Pilgrims," and then, at the request of the pastor, the congregation joined in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

In a brief address, Dr. Myers welcomed the audience. He welcomed the Mechanics for many reasons, one of which was that they belonged to an order at which no man had ever thrown a stone. He extended a cordial greeting to the Daughters of Liberty and to the members of the Boys' Brigade, whom he referred to as the future citizen Kings. To these he presented an American flag, which was given for that purpose by the Junior Council of the United American Mechanics.

The presentation over, the pastor launched at once into his sermon, in which he said, among other things:

We live in America, the best country the sun looks upon. If there are any here upon its shores who do not believe that, let them go back to the country whence they came.

That liberty which has cost so much blood to gain, is now beset with danger. There is one that I will mention—one concerning the public schools. In the many little white buildings scattered throughout this broad land, lies a stronghold of this nation, and my prayer is that the hand of justice may sever the arm that attempts to lock the doors of our public schools.

Dr. Myers called upon his hearers to protect the Sabbath day and not allow it to be buried beneath old world customs and a mountain of beer kegs. An elimination from this country of all flags but one next claimed his attention. Turning to immigration, he said there was one species of high tariff needed—a high tariff on the scum from foreign shores.

Bad government, he said, should be destroyed. He made an appeal to all to vote next Tuesday as their conscience dictated, and said that any man who failed to do so was a Benedict Arnold. And a deeper dyed traitor, he said, is the man who will attempt to tamper with the vote of another. Turning his attention to Tammany Hall, Dr. Myers said:

Over in New-York every man knows what Tammany Hall is and what it has done, and what it will do if it remains in power. Any man who now, in the face of the appalling facts before him, dares to cast a vote for that institution, is a traitor to the country and a traitor of the deepest dye.

In conclusion, Dr. Myers said that what the Nation needs now is men—men who will be true to themselves, true to their fellow-men, and true to God.

Holy John of Cronstadt Described.

From The London Daily News.

Ivan, though not a monk, lives according to monastic rules, is austere in his life, pitiful, charitable, and has boundless faith in God's power, and in man's strength if he lead a holy life and arm himself with that power. Ivan has made vows of poverty and humility. He rigorously observes the fasts of the Greek Church, and often exceeds them when he wants to obtain a clearer perception of God's presence. The hospitals and asylums he has founded are endless. His house at certain hours of the day is as crowded with sick and heart-broken persons as the grotto of Lourdes. In St. Petersburg it is admitted that in praying for those who come to him and in laying hands on them he has operated cures that seem miraculous, but which, no doubt, admit of a scientific explanation. The Father's wife is far from sharing his zeal. She is a notable housekeeper, and is haunted by the fear of both ending their days as paupers. Ivan discourages wealthy visitors, because he thinks his mission is to the poor, and that his curative virtue was given him to bring them to lend a willing ear to the Gospel that he preaches. It lies in a very small compass: "Lift up you heart to God, and He will bless you and strengthen you," and it rises from the confessional to the Church as a means for keeping in touch with God and with all that comes from God."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, fair, variable winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. VERMONT, partly cloudy, probably light showers in northern portion, slightly warmer in northern portion, variable winds. MASSACHUSETTS, partly cloudy, cooler in eastern portion, cooler and fair Tuesday, variable winds shifting to west. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, generally fair, cooler in southern portion, winds shifting to northwest.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, possibly preceded by showers in the morning, cooler, winds shifting to northwest, fair Tuesday. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair probably preceded by showers in the early morning, cooler, winds shifting to northwest, fair Tuesday. NEW-JERSEY, partly cloudy, probably showers, cooler, winds shifting to northwest.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, probably preceded by showers in the early morning, cooler Monday evening, winds shifting to northwest, fair Tuesday. VIRGINIA, fair, preceded by showers in northwest portion in the early morning, cooler in the interior Monday evening, northwest winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, cooler in the interior Monday evening, west winds. GEORGIA, fair, cooler in northern portion, northwest winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers in southern, fair in northern portion, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, cooler in western portion, north winds. ALABAMA, fair, cooler, northwest winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, cooler, northwest winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler, except in the extreme northwest portion, north winds.

OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, cooler in eastern portion, north winds becoming variable. ARKANSAS, fair, cooler, north winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, cooler, northwest winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, fair, preceded by showers in early morning, cooler, northwest winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, cooler, northwest winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, cooler in southern portions, northwest winds, warmer Tuesday. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, cooler, northwest winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, cooler, northwest winds. WISCONSIN, fair, northwest winds becoming variable. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in northwest portion, variable winds.

IOWA, fair, northwest winds becoming variable. MISSOURI, fair, cooler in extreme southeast portion, northwest winds becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, variable winds. KANSAS, fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, west winds.

No well-defined storm appears within the region of observation. Light local rains have occurred in the upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lake region, and showers are reported over the Florida peninsula, elsewhere the weather has been fair. An area of high barometer has moved southeastward over the Rocky Mountain region, attended by a fall in temperature of about 10° in the Missouri Valley and the Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature has risen in the southern States, elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. Generally fair weather is indicated for the central valleys and the Southern and Northwestern States. In the Middle Atlantic and New-England States fair weather will probably be preceded by light showers. Fair and cooler weather is indicated for the Atlantic coast States Tuesday.

—What a stirring up there would be could every one in the world have his wish! Therefore, every man of sense will see how much better it is, all things considered, that he should have his wish and he only.—Boston Transcript.

IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD CZAR

IMPRESSIVE SERVICE IN ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL.

Lords and Peasants Weep Together Over the Loss of Their Ruler—Preparing the Fortress Church for the Reception of the Body—Dispute of the Doctors Over the Nature of the Czar's Disease—The Funeral Train from Odessa to the Capital.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 4.—The coffin for Alexander III.'s body was sent from St. Petersburg. It has not reached Livadia, and a temporary bier is used instead. Requiem mass is said twice daily over the body in the presence of the Czarina, Nicholas II., and the Grand Dukes now in the palace. A priest in special robes performs funeral rites, swings the censer, and beseeches the Virgin to intercede for the dead Czar's soul. He prays to God that "the soul of this most pious Prince may rest in the heavenly tabernacle."

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The United Press correspondent in St. Petersburg sends this dispatch:

"Metropolitan Palladius, assisted by the Orthodox Greek clergy of the capital, conducted an impressive service to-day at St. Isaac's Cathedral in memory of Alexander III. Part of the cathedral was reserved for persons of high rank. All the men were in black, and against the black background of mourning, which hides the walls, they could be seen only as shadows. The women were in white. Outside the reserved section thousands were admitted freely, rich and poor, titled and untitled. They stood crowded together on the moist pavement, the shabbiest moujiks cheek by jowl with the members of the capital's high society. Huge chandeliers lighted the nave, but only flickering candles shone from the side walls, and the marble pillars and gold ornaments were left in heavy relief. The service was painfully impressive. Many wept, and with every pause came the sound of sobs from some recess of the great building.

"Memorial services were also held in the American and British churches.

"Arrangements are proceeding in the fortress church for the reception of Alexander's body. Along the route to be taken by the funeral train from Odessa to St. Petersburg special orders have been given out to all railroad officials. The journey will occupy ten days, as the train will stop at many towns for services, and will remain two days in Moscow."

A requiem mass for Alexander III. was said to-day in the chapel of the Russian Embassy. M. Staal, the Ambassador, administered the oath to the staff and other Russian subjects.

Many London preachers referred to-day to the Czar's death and several preached from the text, "Blessed are the peacemakers."

The Daily News has this dispatch from Livadia:

"Princess Alix, the Governor, and the Mayor received the Prince and Princess of Wales upon their arrival to-day. The departure of the family with the body probably will take place on the 8th. The post-mortem examination and embalming were performed to-day, and the body now lies in state in the imperial chapel.

"The ceremony of receiving the Princess Alix into the Church passed off without any noteworthy incident. After the usual questions and responses, and the giving of absolution, the priest anointed the Princess with consecrated oil on the temples, eyes, nose, lips, ears, hands, and feet. Then he touched these spots with a sponge dipped in holy water. He proclaimed her conversion and exhorted the onlookers to pray for her.

The Daily News correspondent in St. Petersburg says that Nicholas II. is expected to reach St. Petersburg at the end of the week, after a day's sojourn in Moscow, where he will receive the homage of the officials and conspicuous citizens. All taverns in Moscow have been closed. A mob has been in front of Dr. Zacharin's house all day shouting that he is a poisoner and the murderer of the Czar. The Government caused much needless suspicion and excitement by withholding the official news of the Czar's death until the morning of the following day.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The disputes as to the Czar's malady and treatment continue. Many experts here believe in Dr. Zacharin's diagnosis of cancer of the kidneys. Dr. Hirsch, Alexander III.'s body physician, agrees with Zacharin. Prof. Leyden, if permitted by the Russian imperial family, will disclose his side of the case and describe the symptoms pointing to Bright's disease. It is reported that in a letter to a Berlin physician, Leyden has admitted the correctness of Zacharin's diagnosis. It is not likely that the imperial family will permit any statement as to Leyden's treatment or the results of the post-mortem examination.

The Russian authorities are allowing unusual privileges to newspaper men and are sparing them much of the usual trouble with dispatches and passports. Permits to accompany the funeral train from Odessa to St. Petersburg have been issued, but all persons concerned are very reticent as to the funeral preparations, and access to the palace is virtually impossible for all save Princes and a few State Councilors.

The imperial family have been attending two services daily in the death chamber, where the body reclines in a bed covered with flowers. Father Ivan has conducted most of the services.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Czarina answered personally to-day Mme. Casimir-Perier's message of condolence. The President has received and returned a visit from the Duke of Oldenburg. When the President and his wife drove out this afternoon both were in mourning.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.—Emperor Franz Joseph has ordered mourning for four weeks at the Austrian Court. The Russian diplomatists and many other Russian subjects took the oath of allegiance to-day in the chapel of the Russian Embassy.

The Austrian Lower House adjourned this morning out of respect of the Czar's memory, after the President had spoken at some length of the Czar's death.

PRAYERS FOR THEIR "PROTECTOR."

New-York Greeks Hold Services in Memory of Alexander III.

The Greeks of this city who respected Czar Alexander III., not because he was a Russian, but because he was the head or "protector" of the Greek Church, met, to the number of 100 or more, yesterday morning, in one of the rooms of the Judson Memorial in Washington Square. They brought along their altar, brilliant in colors; their candles and their images. They set palms and potted plants about the room, and in every way possible sought to show their appreciation of Alexander III.

Archmandrite Kalinskos, in rich vestments, conducted the impressive memorial service, and eulogized the life and character of the late ruler of all the Russians.

After the mass in the Orthodox Greek Church, 340 West Fifty-third street, yesterday, a memorial service was held in memory of the late Czar. Prayers for the repose of his soul were said by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Archimandretis Georgiopoulos.

There were about three hundred persons present, including the Russian Consul-General, A. Olarovsky, and Christian G. Peterson, the Vice-Consul.

Solemn mass of requiem for the Czar's soul will be celebrated to-morrow morning and will be followed by an elaborate memorial service.

RUSSIAN NIHILISTS REJOICE.

Stoleshnikoff and Most Speak in the Windsor and Adler's Theatres.

The Windsor Theatre, in the Bowery, was crowded yesterday afternoon with cloakmakers, tailors, and other east siders, who for the occasion appeared as the Russian-American colony of New-York to rejoice over the death of the Emperor Alexander III. of Russia. It was much the same crowd that attends Anarchist and Nihilist meetings, and so they heartily applauded all condemnations and abuse of the Emperor.

Vladimir Alexandrovitch Stoleshnikoff was made Chairman of the meeting. He referred to the adage that nothing but good should be said of the dead, and then remarked that the adage did not hold good in this case. When 120,000,000 people have suffered injury and tyranny for thirteen years, he said, they had a right to express their opinions and satisfaction at the death of the tyrant, and to condemn him and his actions. And if one could judge by the past, the speaker declared, the tyrant's successor will follow in his footsteps.

"The grace of God, by which these tyrants claim to reign, did not save either him or his father from death," continued Mr. Stoleshnikoff. "When the bomb tore Alexander II. to pieces, the Russian papers said that it was the will of God to take away the pious and good Emperor to Himself."

These words of Stoleshnikoff were greeted with a loud roar of laughter and applause.

Abraham Kahan spoke next. He denied that the Czar Alexander III. had ruled wisely the Russian people, and charged him with having been a great coward. The real reason why he kept the peace of Europe, Mr. Kahan said, was because he knew that if he went to war millions would rise up at home, and there would have been a second French Revolution. Every American citizen ought to be at heart a Nihilist.

"Alexander III. was called a religious man," continued Kahan. "He was, in reality, a bigoted, narrow-minded person, whose religion sprang from cowardice. He did not have backbone enough to rely on his own resources. When the bomb killed his father, he saw that he could not have the support of any decent man in the world, and so he had recourse to religion. But he did not die a natural death. Look what great strength he had. Do you imagine that his death was natural? It was brought on."

The Russian Nihilists in the evening resorted to Adler's Theatre, a little higher up the Bowery, to listen to John Most denounce the Czar and all foreign rulers. Most performed the duty for which he had been hired as freely as was decently to be safe.

Most, in his peculiar, easy style, said: "I am somewhat at a loss as to whether I should praise God for the death of the Czar Alexander III. or to give thanks to the devil. Hundreds of thousands of meetings ought to be held all over the world to rejoice that such a monstrous brute has died at last. Everybody ought to consider what ruin this Czar Alexander III. has wrought in Russia, and to express the wish that all such tyrants should die."

J. Gordin expressed great pleasure at the death of Alexander III., and added: "We hope to rejoice within a year over the death of Nicholas II."

A New Ministry for Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—Premier Sagasta, who resigned in company with all his colleagues several days ago, has reconstructed the Cabinet. The Ministers are: Premier—Sagasta; Justice—Maura; Public Works—R. Capdepon; Colonies—Lopez Puigcerver; Foreign Affairs—Groizard; War—Gen. Dominguez; Finance—Gamazo; Marine—Admiral Pasquin. All took the oath of office before Queen Regent Christina to-day.

—"I has noticed in my time," says Uncle Mose, "dat de man wat ain't got no enemy but hisself is gin'ly a-payin' big intrus on borrered money to some man wat ain't got no friend but hisself."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Throat and Lungs.

There is no remedy in the world which is as effective in all Throat and Lung Complaints as Scott's Emulsion. The effectiveness of this world-famed preparation is what keeps its hold upon public favor. If you only have a slight Cold or Cough, Scott's Emulsion will cure you, or it will even cure the earlier stages of Consumption.

Scott's Emulsion

cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and other forms of inflammation of Throat and Lungs when all other methods of treatment absolutely fail.

The reason for this is that Scott's Emulsion not only relieves inflammation but it also promotes the making of new healthy lung tissue, enriches the blood and gives vital strength to the whole system. Thus while ordinary specifics merely bring temporary relief, Scott's Emulsion will relieve the local trouble and at the same time build up the system. Scott's Emulsion even prolongs the lives of advanced Consumptives for years.

A Record of Twenty Years is Back of It.

As a nourishment for Babies and Children and Weak Mothers, Scott's Emulsion is without an equal. There is no secret about it. Physicians, the world over, endorse the formula. The genuine has our trade-mark on *salmon-colored wrapper.*

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BROOKLYN STORES:
FLATBUSH AV., NEAR FULTON ST.

TALKED ON "OUR CITY'S SHAME."

Rev. George J. Mingins Talked Very Plainly to His People Last Night.

"Our City's Shame" was the subject chosen by the Rev. George J. Mingins in the Union Tabernacle Church, West Thirty-fifth Street. He said in part:

"Our grand metropolitan city is becoming a centre of iniquity. It's lost; it's stinking with corruption. That's not a nice word, but it's a fitting word. It's rotten with crime and politics. We are as a city a hissing and a by-word in the eyes of nations.

"The city needs regeneration. That means, first, repentance; second, faith, and third, a new life.

"We have suckled into life this condition of affairs by our indifference. Our curse as a city is that we love money. We have the municipal smallpox, and it will take a hundred years to get rid of the pits. We'll get rid of the smallpox Tuesday, and we'll bury the body down where McGinty lies.

"A city is made what it is by its rulers, and that is what is the matter with us. They are neither Democrats nor Republicans, but an organized band, gathered together to use the city for their own profit or advancement. Not one has the honor of the city at heart.

"Tammany Hall is not a political organization. There are Democrats in this audience who would not scratch their backs on the corner of Tammany Hall. I went down to Fourteenth Street to-day, and I saw Democratic-Republican enblazoned on the front of the building. Liars! they are no more Democratic or Republican than a Kentucky mule, that is said to be half alligator and half sea fowl.

"Why, Bill Tweed was a thief. He didn't know the difference between stealing and honesty, but he made many city improvements, and he gave money to the poor. It was easy for a man who stole $500,000 from the city to give $10,000 for charity. But Bill Tweed never got things down as fine as Tammany Hall has.

"Tweed never protected the saloons; he never robbed the poor peanut venders of 50 cents; he never robbed the poor wretches of the streets. I tell you, if hell ever gets these fellows it will hiss. There is not a city on the planet that is in such a state as this, as revealed by the Lexow committee.

"A lot of good the poor got out of that million dollars appropriated last Winter to give them work. Some money was spent on a few persons in Mulberry Street, whose votes were wanted, but what became of $800,000? No one knows, and no one will ever know.

"Are these Tammany men Democrats? No! Goff is a Democrat, but he does not belong among those corrupt men, who have poisoned our municipality, from the humblest office holder to the seat of justice.

"Tammany has corrupted all that it touched, the young men first, and then it bamboozled them. The young men are saying: 'What's the use of working, when you can get a pull?' It has been the ruin of hundreds of thousands of young men.

"The centre of the Tammany system has been the saloon, but now even the saloon is going against Tammany, so high has the saloon been taxed by it.

"Oh, the tiger's tail will be twisted next Tuesday. It will be twisted so hard that you can't see it with a forty-horse-power microscope—and it's head will be boiled, and Dry-Dollar Sullivan will have swallowed it.

"Who is Grant? A man who began life in a saloon. Who is Sheehan? He was called a thief and a defaulter, and he can't deny it. Who is Divver? Good Gracious! no other land would indure him for an instant on a seat of justice. He's a bullet-headed plug-ugly. [Laughter.]

"You laugh. You ought to go to bed and cry until you are blue in the face. You ought to put your head in a bag and never take it out until Divver is down where the daisies grow.

"Yet we stand and jabber about the Star-Spangled Banner. The banner we ought to have here is an open jaw, with the blood of widows and orphans running from it.

"'And Barney' Martin, the partner of 'Red' Leary! I knew his wife, well. Why, St. Peter would say to 'Barney': 'Ah, Barney, wait until the elevator goes down.'

"And 'Silver-Dollar' Smith!—but why should I recite that wonderful galaxy of names? I hope that, if Grant is elected, and

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Old Glory.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Miss Dynamite.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Dr. Syntax.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Humpty Dumpty.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Irish Artist.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Flower Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Girl I Left Behind Me.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Charley's Aunt.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Anniversary Selections.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Lord Chumley.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Camille.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail.
TIFFANY CHAPEL, 333 4th Av—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

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Yesterday's Temperature.

	1893	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	41	47	3:30 P. M.	35	57
6 A. M.	41	44	6 P. M.	34	52
9 A. M.	35	45	9 P. M.	34	52
12 M.	36	53	12 P. M.	34	52

Average temperature yesterday.....50¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....36⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....48°
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

To-day's Weather.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1894.

The elevated railroad trains will not be faster or more frequent, better lighted, or in any way more convenient for travel until a real rapid transit road is authorized by the city. The owners of the elevated roads are rich, contented, and thick-skinned. The discomfort and the clamor of their compressed and angry patrons do not move them. They are immovable. If to-morrow night the returns show a vote against rapid transit, they will remain immovable. If the vote is in favor of rapid transit, they will move with the impetuous haste of self-interest to provide better accommodations. The cable roads have hurt them. An underground electric road would cut into their revenues alarmingly. Depend upon it, they will stir their stumps if the city votes for rapid transit. An immediate indirect benefit would thus result from an affirmative vote. The later and direct fruits would be that by the completion of the new road in point of time Harlem would be brought down to Fourteenth Street.

The Reform Democrats of Brooklyn are the only party in that city that fairly stands on the principles of Mayor Schieren's administration. They alone squarely support the Mayor. Every one of their candidates, and of their active leaders, was a hearty advocate of the Mayor last year and is now. Their candidates alone are pledged to help him carry out his policy, not merely in a general way, but concretely. They deserve the votes business conducted on business principles and for the benefit of the people, not for the advantage of any party.

Henry Hentz, the Reform Democratic candidate for Register of Brooklyn, if elected, will use every effort to have the enormous fees of his office abolished and a fair salary only given. That is a practical proof of his idea of what public office should be—a public trust, and not a party "snap."

If the voters of Brooklyn wish the finances of their city to be put in the hands of competent and honest men, able to manage them and bound to manage them as faithfully and carefully as they do their private affairs, let them vote to-morrow for J. Warren Greene for Controller and Henry C. Wright for Auditor.

We recently reported that more than $10,000 had been subscribed by the public in Paris to defray the cost of maintaining at the Pasteur Institute a department devoted to the production of the new remedy for diphtheria, for the use of practitioners in France. It may now be added that this popular fund already exceeds $50,000, and that the Budget Commission has voted a subvention of $20,000 for the same purpose. The Municipal Council has also instructed a special committee to arrange with Dr. Roux for the distribution of the antitoxine, at public expense, at several supply stations in the city. The sanitary authorities of France will ask the Government for an annual appropriation to facilitate the diffusion of the remedy. The favorable report recently made by the Academy of Medicine was elicited by the inquiries received by the Government from all parts of France, the Government having asked the academy for an opinion by which it might be guided.

FOR CONGRESS.

We trust that the elections of to-morrow will return to the House of Representatives a good working majority of Democrats. They will do so if the great body of voters who still think as they thought in 1890 and 1892 will vote their convictions and will not be misled by minor considerations. It is true that at the last session Congress did not do all that it ought to have done. That was not the fault of the Representatives, but of a few Senators who unfortunately held the balance of power and used it to dictate to the House the terms fixed by the Sugar Trust and other protected monopolies. It would be a very poor way to correct that defect to put the House under the control of the Republicans, who are the unquestioning supporters of these monopolies, which their party created and which their party aided by a unanimous vote on every point during the last session.

Probably only a few votes will be influenced by foolish resentment of this sort. Is there any other intelligible reason why the majority of 1890 and 1892 should not be confirmed? We know of none. The protectionists charge that the prolonged depression in business is due to the tariff policy of the Democrats. Their really competent men—such as Mr. Depew, when he is not on the stump, and the writers for the business and news departments of journals like The Tribune—are agreed that there is now going on a steady, healthy revival of business, which, in the absence of radical legislation, or the fear of it, is bound to continue. The weekly output of iron furnaces in blast is more than twice that of a year ago. The money borrowed by business men from the national banks of the country is now, in round numbers, $2,000,000,000, against $1,500,000,000. That is the answer to the argument that the Democratic tariff policy has hurt business or that the Republican tariff policy will help business.

What must be the tendency of a Republican majority in the House? It cannot repeal the present law. The Senate would not accept and the President would veto a repeal. But by the irresistible logic of its situation, the Republican majority would be forced constantly to agitate toward repeal. Specific provisions would be attacked; resolutions in favor of repeal, general or partial, would be constantly presented, urged, argued, and the speeches sent to the country. The first session of the next Congress would begin in December, 1895; it would be the long session, and would last up to or beyond the nominating conventions of 1896. It would be taken up continually with "electioneering," and as the issue made by the Republicans is for protection and against the present tariff, the party would be compelled to urge that issue on the country. A Republican majority elected to-morrow means and must mean incessant agitation for the next two years.

A Democratic majority means stability, certainty, and peace. The principle of tariff reform decreed by the elections of 1890 and 1892 and put in the law of 1894 would be undisturbed. No general revision would be thought of. Any single bills that might be passed would not affect general business, and would only render more permanent and complete the policy already approved by the Nation. That is precisely the reason why the protected monopolies are straining every nerve and sending money into every doubtful district to defeat Democratic candidates. Their managers are keen and unscrupulous and rich. They know that this is their last chance. The law of 1894, with a Democratic Congress elected to-morrow, would bear the irremovable seal of the popular will. The only powerful interests adversely affected by it, the interests opposed to those of the people, would have to accept the verdict and adjust themselves to the situation.

The Times has urged from the start that nothing should be allowed to prevent elections of the principle of the reform law of this year. We now make our final appeal. The moment for action comes to-morrow. The time for reflection ends to-day. We ask every voter who believes that the country has outgrown extreme protection, that the enterprise and industry of the United States should be given a fair chance, that the sorely tried energies of the business community should be left free to reap the harvest of prosperity which awaits us, to see that his vote helps elect a Democrat in his district.

TAMMANY AND THE POLICE.

Horrible as is the testimony that the woman Herman gave on Saturday afternoon, it is the duty of every decent citizen to read it through. Certainly any man who is tempted to vote for the Tammany ticket upon the ground that it is the Democratic ticket owes it to himself and to the city to read it through and to consider whether he can possibly vote to keep the state of matters going on which the woman describes and still hold up his head and regard himself as a decent man. Men who have already determined to vote against Tammany ought to read it for the purpose of strengthening themselves to do more to insure the defeat of Tammany than merely to cast their own votes against it.

What the woman's testimony clearly shows is that the business of prostitution, as carried on in New-York, is a branch, and the most important branch, of the work of the police. The ostensible keepers of the houses of ill fame are merely the agents of the Captains and other high functionaries of the force. A Police Captain is mainly a keeper of houses of ill fame in his precinct. If he bought or hired the houses, employed women to keep them for a bare living, and took all the profits for himself, or to be divided with his partners at Headquarters, in the police courts, and at the Tammany bar, he would be doing precisely what he has for years been doing, with some notable exceptions. The exceptions are that he does not furnish any capital or take any risks. All that he puts into the business is the blackmail that he pays when he is appointed a Captain. Upon this investment he grows rich—so rich that a Police Captain who does not in a few years amass a fortune of $100,000 or more upon a salary of $2,750 a year is considered an incapable. His agents who keep the houses for him furnish all the capital and take all the risks. He does nothing but pocket the profits. This woman testifies that while she has paid for protection while she was engaged in business something like $30,000, and that although she did a very prosperous business, she has not a dollar to-day. The Police Captains, or official pimps, took money for protection which they did not furnish. When they suspected that their demands did not absorb the profits of the business and resented the diamonds and other evidences of wealth of their miserable agent, they raided her or instigated raids upon her and forced her to pay her surplus to Tammany lawyers, Tammany magistrates, and Tammany professional bondsmen, with whom it is to be supposed that they subsequently divided. When it was threatened that the woman would tell what she knew, the Captains of whom she knew damning things made up a purse of $1,700 for her, not in the least out of pity for her, but out of fear for their own skins.

To say that Tammany is not responsible for all this is to tell a lie. For some years Tammany has had complete control of the police, as of all other departments of the City Government. There is not a man who has been incriminated by the evidence before the Lexow committee, or who expects to be incriminated, who is not hard at work for the Tammany ticket. One conclusive showing of the political aspects of the matter is furnished by this witness, who swore that one of the men who were interested in keeping her out of New-York urged her at least not to testify until after election, saying that after election "Goff would lose his pull." That will be quite true if the Tammany ticket is elected. Wherefore every man who votes it will deserve nothing better than to live in a city where the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of order is intrusted to a gang of thieves and thugs and pimps.

THE AMENDMENTS.

We advise voters to vote against the apportionment amendment because it is wrong in principle, inconsistent with a Democratic form of government, and intentionally partisan and unfair. It sets up a rural imperialism, declaring that New-York and Brooklyn, though they may come to have three-fourths of the population of the State, shall never elect more than half the Senators. And it abounds in rank discriminations against Democratic communities. It has not been justified or successfully defended by its authors. Vote it down.

We advise voting for the amendment authorizing the Legislature to provide for the improvement of the canals. The commercial interests of New-York and of the country demand ample facilities for canal transportation.

We advise voting for the other thirty-one amendments, which must be voted on in a bunch. There are some objectionable propositions in the lot. The prohibition of betting and poolselling is provincial, narrow, and puritanical. The prohibition of labor in prisons is demagogical and injurious. The removal of the five-thousand-dollar limit of damages for death by accident is of doubtful justice. If these amendments were to be voted on separately we should say vote against them.

In this long list, however, there are some amendments that it would be a public misfortune to lose. Amendment 19, forbidding the sale of lands and the cutting of timber in the forest preserves, cutting timber is not very intelligent forestry, but in our judgment it is the only way to save what is left of the beauty and value of the Adirondack woods. When cutting is prohibited, the sound of an axe within the preserve warns all within hearing that a timber thief is at work. If any cutting is allowed, the timber thief will enjoy the benefit of the doubt. All the other amendments are either necessary and reasonable or unobjectionable, and the prohibition of using public money for sectarian schools is eminently desirable.

There is one amendment, however, that overtops all the others in importance. It is that which provides for separate municipal elections. This alone is of such vital consequence that it ought to go into the Constitution, although it will take with it the other thirty, good, bad, and indifferent. It will open the way to good government in this city, to the perpetual suppression of Tammany Hall, and to the election of the right man for Mayor and the defeat of the wrong one every time.

VOTE FOR CONSOLIDATION THIS YEAR.

The most widely-read and influential journal of Brooklyn is printing every day stereotyped editorial predictions and misstatements regarding consolidation. The issue which was so long treated with silent contempt has made such progress that now daily appeals to "vote consolidation down this year" are deemed necessary. Every intelligent friend of a greater and better New-York must see what that means.

A recapitulation of familiar reasons seems necessary to offset the harm possibly done by repetitions of what we deem pernicious errors. The Times favors consolidation: 1. Because it will tend to purify politics and give this ring-ridden region rest. One year there is a revolution against Tammany, another against McLaughlin, and sooner or later they come to life again, perhaps under other names or forms. The good people of Brooklyn would be a force against Tammany. The men who are going to beat Tammany would make another McLaughlin impossible. These forces divided are a prey to professional politicians. Together these better elements and saving remnants would be invincible for good government. Corruption and bribery in various forms, so easy in peanut politics, grow more difficult as the sphere widens.

2. Because the consolidated metropolitan district would constitute the grandest and proudest city of the continent at once. Soon civilization could not present its peer. This is a "sentimental" argument, and therefore can do no harm, even with those who think least of it. It's all a matter of taste. If Brooklyn prefers to annex itself to Canarsie and Gravesend instead of to New-York and to present itself to the world in that light, it deserves its fate. If New-York is willing to let Chicago foreclose its maturing mortgage upon New-York's birthright, now is the time of all others to let the sceptre of trade and finance pass westward.

3. Because extending the area of taxation and betterments throughout the proposed district would create new values, and thus lessen taxes. There is no precedent to the contrary. There are many precedents in the affirmative in annexations both by New-York and Brooklyn, and everywhere else, we believe. Brooklyn's taxes would fall at once. New-York's would not perhaps fall at once, but they would fall certainly. The communities to be annexed are very handsome properties. They are not any of them bankrupt. A tax list a half larger than New-York's in total implies a tax rate decreasing, not increasing. 4. Because it would be easier to borrow and safer to lend throughout the entire area concerned. The security and stability of this proposed New-York's finances would be equal to any demand, and private improvements would follow public improvements into spaces too costly for potato fields and now inaccessible for homes. The gaslighted pastures of New-Utrecht exist because Brooklyn grows only by New-York's overflow, and New-York refuses to overflow into a district only to be reached by paying three fares and changing conveyances twice. New-York sentiment is now averse to altering these conditions, not because the East River is in the way, but because of the invisible boundary line. This will be so until men take to improving their neighbors' estates. To change this sentiment is one chief aim of consolidation.

5. Because these benefits will be had without harm to any one. New-York's values can no more collapse than Gibraltar, and extortion from rent payers in Brooklyn is no more possible than to pump out the ocean. When it became possible to live around the Park or in Harlem, the lower part of the island throve even more vigorously, and values rose, instead of collapsing. Consolidation would increase the number of houseowners to the proportions seen elsewhere, not twice, nor thrice, but quadruple, as in Chicago. The effect upon the comfort, health, and virtue of the community cannot be expressed in dollars or figures.

These are the reasons why The Times thinks and urges that those not impelled by selfish reasons, but actuated by regard for the public welfare, should vote for consolidation—this year.

EXTENDING THE REFORM.

Under the United States civil service law the range of the merit system depends practically on the discretion of the President. It is for him to say to what offices appointments shall be made from open competitive examinations and what offices may be left to the will of the appointing power. As the system was established under President Arthur, the competitive system was applied substantially to the department clerical places in Washington and to Government offices throughout the States having fifty employés. The chiefs of division and heads classes, and all the minor places, practically those drawing less than $900 a year, were left out in the lower classes. During Mr. Cleveland's first term the most radical extension made was to the Railway Mail Service. During Mr. Harrison's term an extension was made to all free-delivery Post Offices, without regard to the number of employed. Each extension brought in a very large and important branch of the public service, and in each case the result has been entirely beneficial.

Mr. Cleveland has now made another extension of the rules so as to apply the merit system to the minor offices in the departments now omitted, such as those of messengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen. He also extends the merit system to all Custom Houses having as many as twenty employés, without reference to the salaries paid. This is, in reality, a double extension, because heretofore in many of the Custom Houses coming within the rules the rules have been evaded by reducing the salaries to a trifle below $900 and so getting rid of the examinations. We shall now have more Custom Houses under the merit system and more employés in each Custom House. He further withdraws from the excepted class 1,500 of the 2,300 places now exempted from the rules in the Postal Service; includes under the rules the clerks of the Post Office Inspectors and chiefs of division and their assistants in the Department of Agriculture; forbids the transfer of persons appointed to excepted places to the classified service on one year's employment, and generally puts up the bars at all points.

The gain from these changes will be very great. There will be a distinct advantage to the service, for it is the uniform testimony of those officers who have administered the rules honestly that very much better men are secured by them and that those secured do very much better work than even the same class under the arbitrary system. The people will get better work for their money, and that of itself is a good deal. But the gain from taking these places "out of politics" is even greater and more lasting. The excepted places have been an object of constant contention and scramble to the office seekers and the politicians, a constant source of vexation and loss of time to the appointing officers, and an injury, not a help, to the party in power. This was just as true, and by those well informed known to be just as true, ten years ago as it is now. The extension of the merit system and the cutting away of political patronage have gone on very gradually and slowly, but one effect has been that there have been no steps backward; every change made has been toward advance. It is not what is right and best, but what is felt by the great body of the public to be right and best, that when it comes, it comes to stay. We shall not say that had Mr. Cleveland made progress faster he would not have been sustained by public opinion. But he is sure now to be so sustained, and it is practically certain that what he has done will not be undone by any successor.

The machine Democrats of Brooklyn have put up a set of professional office seekers and ward politicians for the city and county offices. The Republican machine has put up men of rather better stamp, but fully committed to the spoils methods. If either set were chosen, there would be no serious improvement in the conduct of the finances or the general business of the city or county. They would be managed for partisan and personal advantage only. The Reform Democratic candidates are all men of high standing, of experience, and capacity. They are pledged to conduct their offices on business principles, and the word of every one of them is as good as his bond.

Augustus C. Fischer, the Reform Democratic candidate for County Clerk of Kings County, is the man whom the voters of his ward elected Supervisor last year as the best representative of the opposition to the McLaughlin Ring, thus destroying the power of the men who had just chosen John Y. McKane as the President of the Board. He will give decent and economical administration of his office, and will put an end to the mean and cruel extortion by which the office has heretofore been disgraced.

MUSIC, SONG, AND POEM COMBINED.

G. H. Snazelle's Unique Entertainment at Palmer's Theatre.

G. H. Snazelle, an English singer, story teller, and traveler, pleased a large audience at Palmer's Theatre last evening with a unique entertainment, which he styles "Music, Song, and Poem." He was assisted by Marie Bell, dramatic soprano; the Columbus Quartet, Curt Piatho, pianist, and Messrs. Wilfred and Cardinal, scenoscopic manipulators, who have accompanied him around the world.

Mr. Snazelle's plan, new in a way to this country, is either to recite or sing some well-known piece, with music accompaniment, and at the same time represent upon the screen appropriate scenes in keeping with the words or suggested by the text.

For instance, in a recital of Longfellow's "The Old Clock on the Stairs," there was special music, adding much to Mr. Snazelle's fine declamation, and again, in the song, "The Brook," beautifully given by Miss Bell, there were both music and pictures for each of the verses, many of the scenes having been painted from the actual ones near Tennyson's birthplace which incited him to write the poem.

There were a number of exceedingly charming pieces on the programme, notably the "Jesmond Dene," with the old water wheel; the recital of Gray's Elegy, with pictures and music; the song, Gounod's "Nazareth," with pictures and effective accompaniment.

Mr. Snazelle shows a series of views he has taken in different parts of the world, sings well, recites well, and provides in the course of an evening an entertainment instructive to a degree, pleasing in all respects, and well calculated to blend the beautiful in poesy, song, and painting.

Valley Forge.

From The Philadelphia Press.

At the late Valley Forge Park Commission meeting a report was received from the jury on values that land to the amount of 208½ acres in Montgomery County, added to the value of eight acres in Chester County, makes a total valuation of $29,582, and that the average price per acre will be $135.94. A resolution was passed stating that in cases where terms are agreed upon the property owners will be paid in cash so far as the amount on hand will go. It is, however, not known to a certainty that this report will be acceptable to the State Com-

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE ANCIENTS.

Capt. John G. Bourke, United States Army, describing the numerous receipts used on the Mexican border, gives the following as a potent love philter: "Kill a jack rabbit, take out its eyes, dry them, grind into a powder, put that in tobacco, make a cigarette, and give to the young lady to smoke. She cannot help falling in love with you." Sometimes varying the ingredients of the powder, the height of efficacy was gained by putting a pinch of it in the young woman's shoe.

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To get rid of a disease by giving it to somebody else is common among all primitive races. It cannot be said that in 1894 we are not just as selfish, since we dump on neighbors the filth of sewage. To follow out certain incantations, and to fasten the disease to a plaster, or something or other, was concluded by the burying of the plaster. Then, if anybody dug it up he caught the disease and the ill man was freed of his malady. This is an old Roman fancy, and is carried out, according to Capt Bourke, by the Mexican Indians to-day. It is probably of Spanish origin.

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Can there be a relic of fire worship in the custom of placing right before a dull grate fire a poker? Mr. Betts presents this habit in his "Journal of American Folk-lore." A very common idea is to exclude sunlight from a room where there is a fire burning, under the belief, as it is expressed, "that sunlight puts out firelight." Sometimes the poker and shovel crossed on the hearth are supposed to keep a fire burning all night. We undoubtedly see here the form of the cross and the vestiges of fire worship. Pyromancy is hard to kill. Lamps burning in churches shows this.

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When men were in less proportion than women the equilibrium of the sexes no longer existed. The cause arose either from wars which killed off the males, or because of vows which made the men celebates. Then polyandry was sure to happen, or the marriage of one woman to several men. Such a condition exists in many parts of Tibet to-day, where the balance between the sexes is not kept up, for the reason that so many of the Tibetans become monks. Mrs. Bishop tells what the Tibetan woman said, which was about this: "It was better to have several husbands to work for her than one"; and again, "that with many husbands, she never could be a widow."

***

The necessity for salt among aboriginal races must have been paramount, for nature craves it. Salts of soda are to be found in all animal and vegetable substances man uses, but it does not seem to be so assimilable as sodic chloride. Primitive Americans were certainly fortunate, because sources of salt far away from the seaboard were fairly numerous. The work of procuring salt must have fallen in a large measure on women. There was a Mexican goddess who was honored as the salt-giver. Bancroft, in his Aztec studies, tells how an Aztec King kept the Tlascalas without salt for years, until they acknowledged his sovereignty.

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Relationship between the designs on primitive pottery and the later patterns in weaving are close. It is natural to suppose that geometrical or conventional ornamentation, or the fixed place of threads in weaving, were transferred to the clay. In Chambers's Encyclopedia there is a pattern of lace made by the most recent improved machine. Mr. Mason shows that the pattern is precisely like that stamped in pottery coming from the mounds of our earliest Indians.

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To have a fine calf to one's leg in exact proportion to the limb is to follow the outlines of Greek art. Nevertheless, in French life as exemplified in Versailles in the seventeenth century, to have much calf, or any at all, was considered inelegant, and men prided themselves on straight legs, or wore boots with tops, which permitted no swell of the calf. It is curious to find that the historians of the time of Columbus tell of the Caribs who swathed the legs of their little girls just above the calves. Was this to increase the size of the calf? In the Bahamas, wooden figures have been found in the bat caves with the legs and arms so bound up. The explanation of it is not yet clear.

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Some very curious deductions of an anthropological character are due to Dr. R. Havelock Charles, Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College, Lahore. Accurate measurements having been taken of innumerable leg bones of Europeans and the Punjaub people, more than twenty differences were found, chiefly in the structures of the knee joints and ankles. If, then, these differences exist not only in a race alive to-day and in the prehistoric cave-dwellers when compared with the later European, there must have been some cause for it. The sitting posture of the Orientals is the same to-day as in the past. The European does not fold his legs under him and sit on them. This method of sitting among the Orientals has had its influence on certain muscles and shaped the bones. The child just born has, transmitted, these peculiarities. Ergo, the caveman squatted on his doubled-up legs. He had no chair.

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Something like the Japanese of a hundred or more years ago, the Egyptians of the early dynasties held silver as more valuable than gold. In tombs, silver objects are exceptionally rare. The explanation is that gold was more easily procurable than silver. But the Egyptians, later on, must have had their bimetallic troubles, because in the eighteenth dynasty silver and gold were on a parity, and after that gold was probably dearer than silver. In time, under the name of electron, a compound of gold and silver was used, the alloy being two parts gold.

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To make bronze there must be tin. So far the question never has been decided as to whence the raw metal tin was obtained by early people. Sources of the derivation of copper, gold, silver, and iron present no difficulty. Tin existed in quantity in England. The great stores of tin in the further East might have been known to the Egyptians. Did they obtain their tin, then, from what we call to-day the Islands of Banca and Billiton? That seems to be more probable, for the great trade route of Egypt was easterly, not northerly.

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If the Egyptian poulterer was not the equal of the Strasburger in giving geese the liver complaint, at least the first was an adept in fattening the domestic bird. In the tomb of Ti'y, you see the whole process. Brugsch Bey translated the inscription. A goosekeeper, representing his attention to business, says: "Four times a day I feed." The food for fattening the geese was a bolus of meal, which was crammed down the throat of the bird, precisely as is done to-day. A fine, fat goose has, then, the savor of antiquity.

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Together with these Alabama coffins, lumps of galena were found, rudely grooved, which were probably used for casse-têtes. Chisels and ornaments of copper were brought to light, with shell disks and beads. What is remarkable, however, about this find in an Alabama cave are the coffins. Was this method of coffin burial usual? Heretofore, nothing of the same kind has been found as belonging to the prehistoric races in the United States. In the Copenhagen Museum, however, there are two coffins which are said to have belonged to a race once living in Denmark. The mortal relics in these coffins were clothed with a woolen material. There was a cape, a mantle, and coverings for the legs. A similar coffin is reported to have been found in England a century ago, the body clad in

PORTRAITS OF WOMEN.

It is said that man looks on women as his ideal, in a collective sense, while the other sex regards man only through some one particular hero. This is the reason why such an exhibition as was opened at the National Academy of Design on Thursday last is able to be the great success it promises to be. It is held under the pretext of charity. Were not our American women beautiful, and were they not perfectly aware of the fact, this collection would never have been brought together. It is said that the women themselves give it much support by their presence. No portraits of men would ever meet with the like success, for to most feminine minds all men are ugly, except one, and a collection of men's portraits is most of a success when it flocks alone all by itself in some feminine heart.

Women have always been lovely to look at: as much so to-day as when Helen made Troy uncomfortable as a residential city, while men in a collection have been nothing to admire, except as a fighting army, for buttons have ever been fascinating. In former times men had to put on silks, laces, long-haired wigs, and other feminine adornments to gain their attention and favor. It was ever "woman's age," but never so much so as to-day, for men have only felt their masterly ugliness as a collection in these times, and have resigned their looks in utter hopelessness to stovepipe hats and baggy trousers, and baldness, and are content simply to serve as a greater contrast to their sisters and better halves, or those of some other fellow. The power of beauty will last long after the artists' names have disappeared beyond memory; the beautiful "Femme Inconnue" of the Louvre has made many a man bewail the fact that he was "born four hundred years too late." Her name, even, has gone with that of the sculptor, (perhaps they bear each other company on the same tombstone,) but the power of her face lives on forever.

A portrait painter is not made, but born. All the sincerity of purpose, honest effort, and patience will not make one. "Conscientiousness is a good thing in a wood sawyer," said William Hunt, "but it won't make a painter," and much less a portrait painter. The necessity of a painter's ability and study are presupposed, but that subtle human sympathy which enables one man to put himself fully in accord with another, the perception of a character, so necessary and evident in the great masters, is born, and it must be fostered by environment, too. A good portrait painter must know the "tone" of a sitter and the medium in which she moves. Van Dyke and Rubens, for instance, who painted courtiers, were themselves members of a Court, held state positions, and lived like the grand dames and noble men they painted. Much of the odium one painter casts upon another by the words "society painter" is the product of either deep ignorance or selfish jealousy. Had they the tact, appreciation of refinement, and the opportunities given them by those qualities to go and paint such people, the painters would run to get them.

If people of wealth or fashion can get the greatest technical ability, combined with an appreciation of their life and advantages, they use it; but if that is not possible, they naturally choose less ability and more knowledge of their class than more ability trammeled by ignorance of their graces. A strong painter is not content himself with living the lowly life poverty entails, but as success brings him money, his own appreciation of the beautiful forces him toward all the refinements of life. A man does not have to be born an aristocrat to do justice to fair women, but his own delicate sense as a painter will not allow him to seek for his ideals always among the bourgeois. They may have all God-given virtues of life, but they have not that delicacy which demands a like delicacy to interpret it well. A good portrait painter is sensitive; poverty may take away his independence and his strong desire to please; the necessity of it, may make him do just what he knows and feels he ought not to do.

The present exhibition will have two excellent results besides the solid one of much money for deserving institutions. It will enable the public to know better the difference between good and bad portraits, and to realize the fact that portraiture is a very high form of art, and that to do it well requires great genius. It will show the painters the value of beauty. This knowledge has been too sadly lacking of late years. The false cry of "Art for art's sake" has been rampant in our exhibitions—just as though art could be for anything else! There are different degrees of excellence in art, but when it is not art in itself to some degree, it isn't art and cannot be made to be. For a long time this cry has been our shibboleth, and the idea seemed to have gained that nothing could be art that was not essentially ugly or affected. One heard continually the words "naïve" or "amusing" as expressing almost the highest praise. Or a portrait was looked upon as a "scheme" that we might use to show an "intention" in our minds that was little else than vanity or weakness—an inability, really, to represent frankly what was to be portrayed. Nature is something of an artist, and her work needs no "idealizing" by man to make it interesting or beautiful. Only is justice done when we try to interpret truly what she shows before us. Do that well, and neither the personality nor ability of the painter will ever be absent from his work. The painter must be unaffectedly absorbed in his work—not in love with his cleverness. The result of this absorption, which is genius, is shown well in the Rembrandt of the collection, "The Wife of the Burgomaster Six," (239.) a good-natured Dutch wife, clean as the tiles of her fireplace, and whose stupid, half-parted lips tell of housewifely virtues and their humble dignity. Her careful ruff shows, too, that her husband could afford to take the gold from his chest to pay for this canvas.

The three portraits by Gilbert Stuart, (287, 288, and 289,) hung side by side on the line, show three entirely different characters; they are sturdily painted, too, and will go far toward making the work of this painter understood. They are most intelligently hung, that one may carefully study them. The head of Mrs. Ludlow, by Copely, (83,) is a beautiful painting of old age. It disarms regulation criticism, for it is not beautiful in color nor striking through any arrangement, but it is a treasure to possess. Sargent's portrait of Mrs. Marquand (256) is a masterpiece; it is complete in every charm of portraiture; it is brilliant in painting, but quiet, and the means of his accomplishment are not forced on one, nor does any technical element enter into its composition to make its excellence felt. It simply shows the dignity, grace, and entire loveliness of an American lady. Turning to other characters shown by understanding work, take the French lady, (338.) One feels sure that her collection of adoring heroes was large—an arrant flirt, so charming in coquetry that the pain she inflicted was pleasure, and made the unknown painter even record his entire fascination by her charms.

There is lovely Nell Gwynn, ("Gwynn," 182,) fair, frail, but whose innate goodness Sir Peter Lely saw, so that we are no more surprised that she is remembered by the poor of London to-day for her charities than we are that she set Charles's heart beating irregularly. There is the shrewd and clever Mrs. Wales, by Romney, (247,) and Mrs. Gwinn, who was sweet. Ingraham seems to have been filled with the sunshine of Mrs. Dix's (145) character. There are portraits that are beautiful through a decorative idea and artistic excellence, leaving aside all charm of subject. Of such, are Lefebvre's, (176, 177,) which in themselves are things of beauty. One feels that, were the fair sitters less favored by nature, his exquisite drawing, refinement of method, and expression would create something it would be a delight to gaze upon. So, too, Carolus Duran's portrait of Miss Sloan (46) and Chaplin's portrait of Miss Bend (69) are beautiful in themselves, though surely inspired and forced to be made more than simple portraits in design by the beauty it was their privilege to make lasting.

The Opera House Concert.

The Metropolitan Opera House was crowded again last night, when the third Sunday night concert was given. The character of these entertainments is such that persons of all tastes can find pleasure in them. There is a majority of light music, but it is selected from the works of acknowledged masters. Those who like plenty of rhythm and a delicate touch in the instrumentation certainly must have enjoyed the neat manner in which Mr. Seidl's orchestra played Gounod's charming "Funeral March of a Marionette," and they must have found pleasure, too,

TIGER'S PAW ON THE BOWERY

IT SEEMS TO PRESS HARD ON THE THALIA THEATRE OWNERS.

They Apparently Cannot Keep an Agreement if Tammany Decides Otherwise—Mr. Teall's Experience of a Month Ago Repeated Last Night—East Side Lecture Association, in Spite of a Six Months' Contract, Had to Yield.

It looks very much as if Tammany Hall, one of whose members in the Second District is Police Justice Divver, can do what it pleases with the Thalia Theatre owners. About a month ago Oliver Sumner Teall, who had leased the theatre for an anti-Tammany meeting, was told by the manager, H. Schoenberg, that the meeting could not take place.

His exact words, according to Mr. Teall, were: "Powers stronger than we are mortifying us by obliging us to keep you out of the theatre." The powers were understood to be Mr. Divver and his friends.

Mr. Teall's experience was in part repeated last night by the East Side Lecture and Concert Committee, which has a six months' contract for the use of the theatre Sunday afternoons and evenings. E. W. Ordway is the Secretary and business manager of this committee, Mrs. Nicholas Fish is Treasurer; Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer and other prominent persons are interested in the scheme. The object of this association is to give cheap and improving entertainments to the east side people. Concerts were given in the afternoon and free stereopticon lectures in the evening. Yesterday was the fifth Sunday in the course.

Mr. Schoenberg told Mr. Ordway, about two weeks ago, that without his knowledge the owners had leased the theatre for a Tammany ratification meeting last night and begged him to have his lecture over by 6.30. Mr. Ordway said that would be out of the question.

The concert took place yesterday afternoon, as usual, and Mr. Ordway was surprised to see a sign outside the theatre announcing a Tammany meeting for 9 o'clock. He told Mr. Schoenberg it would be impossible to finish the lecture by that hour. Mr. Schoenberg, according to Mr. Ordway, assured him the Tammany people would be kept outside until after the lecture was finished. Mr. Ordway then saw a person interested in the ratification meeting, who told him that Schoenberg himself had rented the theatre two weeks previously to the Tammany people.

Mr. Ordway arrived at the theatre with his father at 7 o'clock. James Bowie, who was to lecture on "Recollections of a Rambler," was already there, with his lantern and his slides. A crowd of Tammany heelers was also inside the theatre, though the doors were closed, and admission was refused to the young men who had come to act as ushers for the lecture. The Tammany men were nailing up a lot of Tammany pictures and banners.

Mr. Ordway ordered these down, but Mr. Schoenberg said they were his hall decorations, and should stay.

"We shan't pay you unless these pictures come down," Mr. Ordway said.

"Very well, then," retorted Mr. Schoenberg, "you have broken your contract."

After a short discussion Mr. Schoenberg demanded $80, the amount of the rent, at once. Mr. Ordway offered to make out a check; but Mr. Schoenberg refused, on the ground that a check could not be cashed on Sunday. Mr. Ordway's father at once declared that he had the sum in his pocket and would pay cash on condition that the pictures be taken down. Mr. Schoenberg, however, maintained that the contract was broken, and the lecture should not be given in the theatre under any circumstances.

Mr. Schoenberg said last night that he considered the contract broken when Mr. Ordway refused to pay the rent of the theatre unless certain pictures were taken down. He admitted that a check had been offered, but a check was not good on Sunday. He said that he anticipated no trouble from Mr. Ordway, and his friends, as they had broken their contract.

Mr. Ordway, when asked about previous payments, said that the first payment had been made in cash two or three days after the lecture; the second had been made Sunday night, after the lecture, part in cash, part in check. The third had been made Sunday night, after the lecture, with a check, and the fourth the day after the lecture. On none of these occasions had Mr. Schoenberg objected to the mode of payment.

Mr. Ordway thinks his committee will sue Mr. Schoenberg, although nothing definite has been decided upon. The course of lectures may be given up for the present. They certainly will not be continued in the Thalia Theatre.

The Tammany Hall meeting began promptly last night at 8 o'clock.

A POINT FOR WHEELER MEN.

Mr. Grace Gives Information About the Committee of Seventy Pasters.

William R. Grace yesterday called attention to the importance, to voters who propose to cast a ballot for Wheeler, of using the Wheeler paster, which the Committee of Seventy will send every voter to-day. The official ballot on which is Wheeler's name does not contain the names of candidates for Congress or Assembly.

There is a paster, headed by Wheeler, containing the names of the union county ticket and the names of Republican candidates for Congress, Assembly, and Alderman. Democratic voters, Mr. Grace says, should be particularly warned against this paster.

The Committee of Seventy will mail three other pasters. One is headed by Morton and contains the names of all the Republican candidates; another is a blanket paster, headed by Wheeler and containing the names of the union county ticket and the State Democratic candidates for Congress, Assembly, and Alderman; a third is headed by Hill, and contains the names of the union and State Democratic candidates.

The Fur Manufacturers Crowded.

From The New-York Furrier.

The present unsuccessful attempt of the manufacturers to meet the urgent demands of their customers by doing work in three months that ordinarily takes six or seven is only the consequent outcome of the over-conservative policy of fur-garment buyers. Conservatism is a good thing, but like other articles, a little goes a good ways." A retailer cannot be blamed for postponing his purchases until the last moment, but buyers seem to have failed altogether to consider the fact that it takes time to make up a fur garment as it should be made, and also that, with a multiplicity of styles, as at present, placed upon the market, comparatively little advance stock can be made up by the manufacturers with safety. It is almost a certainty that, with seasonable weather, retailers will not be able to get the goods quickly enough or in the quantity which will be demanded.

The Cloak Strike and the Furriers.

From The New-York Furrier.

The present cloak strike, with its "fight-to-a-finish" aspect, has worked considerable harm to those firms who make the cutting of cloak trimmings their special business. There is no demand for their product, and, what is more, there does not seem to be any indication of a settlement.

It is, however, "an ill wind that blows nobody good." The cloak strike and the resulting stoppage in production makes it impossible for retailers to get the cloth garments, which were ordered long ago, out of the works. As a consequence cloak stocks among the retailers are low, the assortment in many cases is broken up, and the natural result is an inquiry on the part of customers for something in fur, and a sale generally follows. So in reality the strike will be of indirect benefit to the fur manufacturers.

The Eagle No Partisan.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Courier-Journal has several times expressed the opinion that the Republicans had no right to use the eagle as a device on the election tickets, and now Judge Helm, in a ruling in the Campbell County Circuit Court, sustains this view and grants an injunction against such use of the eagle by the Republicans of that district. Judge Helm is clearly right. The eagle is a national emblem and belongs to the entire people. To place it on an election ticket is plainly in violation of the law. No political party has any right to make such use of either the eagle or the American flag, and Republicans everywhere should be compelled to select some other device.

IGNORED RIGHTS OF PUBLIC MEN.

The Cruelty That Deprives Them of Privacy and Rest.

Eugene Randolph in The Boston Commonwealth.

When Lincoln was killed, almost every man said that our public servants expose themselves too freely. I received a note from one of our diplomatic representatives abroad, in which he said: "But we have at least gained one thing. After this lesson, our public men will not be exposed to death at the madness of any crank who may happen along."

How sadly I thought of this when John Albion Andrew was killed the next year. The details were spread out with wretched precision in the journals. He had been engaged with all his might in trying a difficult case, out of town, in court. Poor man! he sank into his seat in one of the Northern trains on his way home. "Home," we call it! as if such a man were permitted to have a home. The man who attacked him in the train told me the wretched story. He fairly gloated as he said, "I saw him. I sat down by him. I talked to him all the way to Boston." They came to Boston, and poor Gov. Andrew struggled to his house. I think he was actually at the table when the last assailant came. Evening or morning, it was all one to this man. House or office, there was to be no rest for poor Andrew. He was called out to "attend to business," as people say; and this last blow was too much. The overstrained nerve gave way, or the clot of blood thickened, and before the week was over everybody was in tears, because every man's friend, our great Governor, was dead.

I was once told by an old friend who had some experience in this line that the received phrase of the hunter or persecutor (the two words are the same) is this: "I am so glad I have caught you." The figure seems very apt. It belongs to that state of barbarous society where we reduce to the condition of hunted hares, gasping for breath, such men as Lincoln, Garfield, Andrew, Holmes; as Gov. Greenhalge of Mr. Depew, or such women as Mrs. Howe or Mrs. Lowell. As if the poor creatures were running for their lives! And sometimes, alas! they fall!

I remember once I was in a frontier town in Maine, when, with wild excitement, every one rushed outdoors. It was announced that a stag was swimming the river. This was true. A noble creature he was! As he ran over the sands, as he plunged into the rapids, he was a miracle of grace and strength. And so every one rushed to kill him. Boys with pistols, men with shortguns, fired wildly at him. Two, more crafty than the rest, though perhaps less skillful, rushed across the bridge, and were ready to welcome him as he landed. They were so near him that they could not miss him, and so the next morning we were asked to breakfast on venison. It was true that it was out of season. For all this was in violation of the law. The meat was tasteless, and everybody knew it. But, as our English ancestors says so gladly, "something has been killed."

I saw the same thing last summer, in the White Mountains, and the pathos was even more pathetic. We were driving by a lovely mountain stream. Two or three houses had clustered in the smallest of the hamlets by a railway station. But all was alive. Every one had rushed from his home as he would have done had a stone fallen from heaven. Crack went a gun, and the mystery of the strange excitement was revealed. One of the magnificent blue herons which show themselves so infrequently had trusted to the kindness of men, and had trusted in vain. He was in sight; nobody owned him, and he could be killed, and killed he was.

Now, when we transfer the lesson of these two atrocities to the hunting of distinguished men in our civilized barbarism, two things are to be noticed. The first, of course, is the cruelty of the huntsman. That meets everybody's censure, excepting his companions in the chase. But, also, it must be confessed that the hunted hare is to blame. Not, perhaps, for seeking his home. But he ought to guard and protect that home. He owes this care to his family and, indeed, to mankind.

Mr. Farnham, a distinguished man of letters in Providence, was once waited upon in his matchless library by a near friend who wished his advice in a matter of the law. "Not here," said Farnham, "but to-morrow at the office. This place is sacred, and I will not have one association here of buying or selling, of doubt or fear, of suit or verdict." He meant to have his home sacred, and he had to make such a protest for its sacredness to save himself even from his friends. There is an example which hunted men ought to follow. It is not a whim, it is a duty to follow it and to make one's house his castle.

When I say all this to my friend, the Treasurer of the Faith, Hope and Love Society, he looks at me coldly. He says—what is true—that wealth has its duties, that genius has its duties, that talent has its duties. He says that the only way in which he knows whether Mr. A. B. has the wish to do his duty is to find what he has done. If A. B. has contributed to the Associated Charities and to the hospital he will perhaps like to contribute to Faith, Hope and Love. At least the Treasurer will try.

This is true. The Treasurer may try. But he may not try at the man's home. That is my contention. He must try at his office, in the hours which society has set for that purpose—namely, the hours when the banks discount notes. He must go between 9 and 3. For the rest of the time his noble quarry—his blue heron—may enjoy God's sky and air and sunshine uncaught and not hunted.

I was told—and I believe—that in six weeks of one autumn the late Mrs. Hemenway received eager requests for sums which, if added together, would have amounted to $5,000,000. Surely the element of absurdity in such demands might show to the hunters or pursuers that they overdo the business. They are like the "sportsmen" whom we see returning from a day's tramp without even one "incidental" peep. At least, it will be well for those sportsmen to learn that there are times, and that there are places, when decency itself establishes a game law. There are places and times where they must not follow their victims.

From The Boston Home Journal.

Aldrich has no library in the sense of having one room devoted solely to his books. Books, to him, are as necessary a part of the furnishing of a room as are the pictures on the walls. While the major part of Mr. Aldrich's books is in the front room on the second story of his Mount Vernon Street residence, others may also be found on hanging shelves in various parts of the house. The library, exclusive of encyclopaedias and books of reference, probably does not exceed 2,000 volumes, but the collection is evidently the result of careful weeding. It may be said to consist of: First—Large paper editions. Second—Presentation copies. Third—French and Spanish classics. Fourth—First editions, chiefly poetry, and fifth, manuscripts. Biography, criticism, and history appear to be the leading characteristics.

Mr. Aldrich is not a professional collector. Such out-of-the-way volumes as he has have come to him by chance, without his seeking. A rare first edition has no interest for him unless he loves the book itself. This is not the proper attitude of a true collector, who is generally not a reader, and sets a value on nothing but the rarity. Mr. Aldrich gets a double value ont of his first editions, among which is a copy of "The Biglow Papers," second series, with some autograph notes by Hosea Biglow. Several years ago Mr. Lowell had twelve copies of the book printed on special paper. Ten of these were stolen from the express wagon on its way between the printing office and Elmwood. Mr. Lowell gave Mr. Aldrich one of the two copies left. Another interesting souvenir is Longfellow's "The New-England Tragedies," being one of six copies privately printed in different type from that of the published volume.

Scarlet Fever in Cleveland.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) News and Herald, Oct. 29.

Seventy cases of scarlet fever and nineteen deaths from that disease last week in this city ought to be a warning to the authorities, municipal and school alike, sufficient to arouse them to the most vigorous measures possible for the stamping out of this very dangerous foe of the children.

Good Luck for the Finder.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A Polish woman, while picking rags at the Plover (Wis.) Paper Mills, found $500 in the pocket of an old vest. She is very poor and works hard for her living. The $500 will place her in comfortable circumstances, as she intends to use the money in buying a small farm.

Harvard's Oldest.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Dr. William E. Russell, the oldest living graduate of Harvard College and a resident of Barre, celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday Sunday and was able to enjoy a long drive and a long walk with his children and grandchildren.

THE SEVENTY'S FINAL APPEAL

VOTERS URGED AGAIN TO FREE THE CITY FROM TAMMANY.

Better, It Is Declared, that the Corruption of the Organization Had Never Been Exposed than that the Citizens Should Acquiesce in It—No Excuse for Misunderstanding the Issues—Business and Professional Men Lend the Weight of Their Names.

The Committee of Seventy last night issued the following appeal to the voters of New-York to cast their ballots next Tuesday for the candidates who stand for municipal reform:

The contest between the citizens of New-York who desire a decent and honest administration of its municipal affairs and Tammany Hall is drawing to a close. By every means to enlighten public sentiment the voters of this city have been fully informed of the issues presented between Tammany Hall and all who stand for decent government.

The Committee of Seventy has done all that lies in its power to unite all honest citizens in opposition to Tammany Hall. The voters of New-York now have the opportunity to rescue their City Government from the hands of this despotic and corrupt organization. No citizen can have the slightest excuse for misunderstanding the issues that are presented in this contest. No duty to party can demand from any citizen the surrender of this municipality to the despoiler. To the decent Democrat the domination of Tammany Hall has been an embarrassment and a reproach, equally as much as to the decent Republican, for Tammany Hall, though nominally Democratic, is really autocratic.

The corruption and dishonesty of the Tammany City Government makes its overthrow at the coming election an imperative duty. It would have been far better for the citizens of New-York if the exposures of corruption and revelations of oppression of the poor and defenseless by Tammany Hall had never been made, than, being made, they should now be condoned and acquiesced in by the citizens.

The shame of the continuance of such government, after its exposure, becomes the shame of all citizens.

Love of country, of our institutions, of our homes, and of our fair fame throughout the country, and everywhere in the civilized world, demands ave overwhelming defeat of Tammany Hall, and the election to office of the candidates of the Committee of Seventy, who, representing no faction, stand for the whole people.

JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Chairman.

The Committee of Seventy also makes public the following significant indorsement from leading business and professional men of New-York, without regard to party affiliations:

New-York, Nov. 3, 1894.

The undersigned heartily indorse the efforts of the Committee of Seventy on behalf of decent municipal government and the candidates put in nomination by them, and earnestly recommend their ticket to the support of all the fellow-citizens, without respect to party;

Cooper, Hewitt & Co.,	Charles A. Hoyt,
Bernheim, Bauer & Co.,	W. H. Webb,
A. D. Juilliard & Co.,	George R. Macy,
Catlin & Co.,	Alfred H. Smith & Co.,
Robert Hoe,	William S. Hedges & Co.,
James H. Dunham,	J. B. Bowden & Co.,
William M. Evarts,	Rothschild Brothers,
William N. Clark,	Joseph Frankel's Sons,
Richard V. Harnett,	Corvevalier, Harnett, Manufacturing Company,
Bliss, Fabyan & Co.,	Bruehl Brothers & Co.,
Bierman, Heidelberg & Co.,	Adler Color Chemical Works,
Denny, Poor & Co.,	Herzog, Goldsmith & Frank,
J. W. Seligman & Co.,	Ernest Adler,
Charles Lanier,	Elsemann Brothers,
Marshall C. Lefferts,	William R. Alling,
W. S. Rainsford,	Morgenstern & Goldsmith,
W. H. Schieffelin,	Eugene H. Paul,
Douglas Robinson,	Edmund C. Steadman,
Edward Winslow,	C. H. Ludington,
Jere Johnson, Jr.,	Antonio Knauth,
James B. Ludlow,	Cornelius W. Luyster,
Edward R. Ladew,	John H. Johnson,
Flint & Co.,	Clarence H. Kelsey,
William S. Opkyke,	Horace S. Ely,
John H. Jacquelin,	Henry C. Swords,
Edward King,	H. H. Cammann,
D. B. St. John Roosa,	Lawrence, Taylor & Co.,
Theodore Thomas,	Lawrence & Co.,
Robbins & Appleton,	Joseph T. Low & Co.,
Richard Watson Gilder,	M. Beckhard,
Root, Childs & Co.,	Edward P. Griffin,
Adolph Herrmann,	Francis R. Appleton,
Walter M. Smith,	Falkenau, Oppenheimer & Co.,
Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co.,	Lissauer & Co.,
H. Wallerstein,	Hayden W. Wheeler & Co.,
Oscar Scherer,	Joseph Fahys & Co.,
Charles E. Hauselt,	Albert Lorsch & Co.,
Meyer Hecht,	Jeannot & Shiebler,
William R. Stewart,	Levy, Dreyfus & Co.,
Arthur Curtis James,	L. Swope & Co.,
Charles C. Peabody, Jr.,	Henry Zimmerm & Co.,
Latham G. Reed,	M. D. Rothschild,
Donald Mackay,	Enos Richardson & Co.,
David B. Ogden,	L. M. Kahn & Co.,
Walston H. Brown,	Wallach Brothers,
Jacob H. Schiff,	W. H. Heaton,
A. Oppenheimer,	William G. Read,
Wager Swayne,	Samuel A. Walsh,
John Dewitt Warner,	Fellowes Davis,
Cleveland H. Dodge,	H. A. Oakley,
Smith, Hogg & Gardner,	M. C. D. Borden,
Moses Wallach,	Cortlandt D. Moss,
Solomon Loeb,	William Libbey,
W. Bayard Cutting,	L. F. Sommerich,
John Harsen Rhodes,	G. Binger,
Arthur Brooks,	Percy S. Grant,
Henry E. Howland,	W. Wallace Atterbury,
Robert C. Cornell,	Charles Collins,
Randel, Baremore & Billings,	George De Sarrelee,
John McKesson, Jr.,	J. H. Emerson,
William Simpson's Sons & Co.,	S. Stein & Co.,
The Barbour Brothers' Company,	Albert Dellevie,
David L. Einstein,	Isaac N. Heidelberg,
O. H. Sampson & Co.,	White & Co.,
B. J. Solomon,	Charles D. Dickey, Jr.,
Edward Hauselt,	Charles L. Thompson,
Norman I. Rees,	Abbott E. Kittredge,
William L. Brower,	James B. Metcalf,
C. H. Arnold,	Deering, Milliken & Co.,
Percy R. Pyne, Jr.,	John Haven,
William Krebs,	John A. McCall,
Augustus D. Shepard,	W. W. Sherman,
F. W. Rhinelander,	S. P. Mendel,
Lee & Lee,	Adolph Scheftel,
W. N. Coler, Jr.,	Silas W. Burt,
George Coppell,	D. Huntington,
Enoch L. Fancher,	William P. Chambers,
George Chase,	C. C. Tiffany,
Charles H. Graef,	Alfred Benjamin & Co.,
H. Cillis,	G. E. Armstrong,
S. Elwood May,	Albert F. Hochstadter,
Benjamin Richards,	James Seligman,
George R. Read,	E. L. Judd & Co.,
George De Forest Barton,	E. M. Kingsley,
Frank Yoran,	A. F. Schauffler,
Frank Seymour,	Francis Brown,
Coffin, Arnous & Co.,	Joseph Gillet.
Felix Samson,	

Campaign Manager Jerome of the Committee of Seventy yesterday issued a warning to voters as to methods of depositing their ballots after they are folded.

"Some question has arisen during the past few days," he said, "as to the order in which the voter is to deliver his ballots to the Inspector having charge of the ballot boxes.

"All ballots must be folded before the voter leaves the voting booth, and the voter must carefully separate the ballots which he desires to vote from the ballots which he does not desire to vote. The safer plan is first to select and fold the ballots which the voter desires to vote, separating them from the other ballots, and then fold the ballots which he does not desire to vote.

"Upon approaching the ballot box the voter must first hand to the Inspector the ballots which he desires to vote, and the election law specifically provides that such ballots must be deposited in the proper ballot boxes before the voter shall deliver to the Inspector of Election the ballots which he does not desire to vote. The law forbids the voter to deliver to the Inspector the ballots which he does not desire to vote until the ballots which he votes are deposited in the ballot box."

MR. STRONG CONFIDENT.

Thinks the Reform Ticket Will Be Elected—So Does William Brookfield.

The headquarters of Mr. Strong in the Sturtevant House were closed yesterday. Mr. Strong was at his home all day. He said he was confident that the ticket of the Seventy would win.

"Reports which have been brought to our headquarters from all sources and from every district have been very satisfactory," he said. "I feel sure the ticket will be elected by a safe majority."

William Brookfield, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, repeated his prediction that the reform ticket would win by a safe plurality.

"If I were as sure of heaven when I die as I am that the Seventy's ticket will be elected, I should have nothing to trouble me on that score," he said.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Herr Feindel, German Consul at Amoy, China, is at Hotel Normandie.

—Charles A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis and Major Richter of Tien-Tsin, China, are at the Fifth Avenue.

—United States District Judge A. J. Ricks of Ohio and William Henry Clifford of Portland, Me., are at the Holland House.

More Instructions from Byrnes.

Superintendent Byrnes spent several hours in his private office in Police Headquarters yesterday. It is understood that he sent out instructions to Police Captains in which he urged unusual vigilance on election day. The Captains, it is said, were particularly ordered to see that men of good judgment were sent to the polling places.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

John Boyd Thacher States the Democratic Position as to Them.

John Boyd Thacher, in behalf of the Democratic Campaign Committeee, yesterday prepared a summary of the Democratic position as regards the constitutional changes on which the voters will declare themselves. It was in substance this:

On the 8th day of May, 1894, the Constitutional Convention assembled in the Capitol at Albany. As the members, with few exceptions, were lawyers, a choice for President naturally fell upon a member of the legal profession. Joseph Hodges Choate of New-York was elected to preside over the deliberations of the body. In his opening speech Mr. Choate expressed his ideas of the duty of the convention as it stood with the Constitution in his hands, and clothed with power to adapt its provisions to the changes which time and conditions had produced since 1846.

Said he, "This Constitution we are not commissioned, as I understand it, to treat with any rude or sacrilegious hands. To its general features, the statutes, the judicial decisions, the habits of this great people have long been accustomed and adapted, and it seems to me that we should be false to our trusts if we entered upon any attempt to tear asunder this structure which for so many years has satisfied in the main the wants of the people of the State of New-York.

Power, like liquor, flies to the head. Finding that his fellow-members were listening to whispers of cunning advice from unscrupulous politicians, Mr. Choate drank of the partisan wine and fell. No such change in popular esteem has been noticed in the career of any other distinguished lawyer in late years. Some say it began with the easy reversal of his suit against Sage. Certainly when Mr. Choate entered the convention he had the respect of the people of this State. To-day there is no one who will do him reverence.

Mr. Choate was given power and the Constitution to do with as he chose. He used the power to mar, disturb, and destroy an instrument with which the people were satisfied and which, to their eyes, seemed sacred and secure.

Clerk De Freest of the committee is expected to be in charge of headquarters until the arrival of Chairman Hinkley, after he votes, to-morrow.

PEOPLE STIRRED TO ACTION.

Frank Moss Speaks of the Remarkable Interest in the Reform Campaign.

Lawyer Frank Moss, counsel to Parkhurst's society, spoke in the Y. M. C. A. Association Hall, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Moss began his address by saying: "I can't draw a line between my religion and my political life and I don't see how any good citizen can. If we are bad in one we are bad in the other. We are in the midst of great excitement. I am told by those who remember the Tweed ring and the fight against it that there is greater excitement among the people now than then. We are profoundly stirred.

"We do not realize a condition of things long forgotten. The ministers from their pulpits are fighting the evils that exist in our civic affairs. Good men all over the city are moved to concerted action against the crime and corruption that has brought shame upon the once fair name of our city. There are men who, by their prayers to God, are battling for better civic rule. Others, who do not believe in church or religion, are united with them. This is not a question of religion or party, but of throwing off the corruption around us and uniting for better local government.

"There is already a revolt in some parts of the city among those organizations that have units with our ticket. There are trators among them, but I hope that God will deliver the city. I would not be discouraged, but really disappointed at defeat "If we should succeed next Tuesday, don't say, 'now we have done it let's go back to business.' It is hard to kill the tiger. If we destroy the Tiger's hide these same men we are now fighting will get some other hide and be at it again. I believe patriotism has been awakened and we will be victorious."

A MESSAGE FROM SENATOR HILL.

His Telegram to the Latin-American Democratic Reform Union.

The Latin-American Democratic Reform Union held a mass meeting in Everett Hall, in East Fourth Street, last night. Speeches were made in Italian and English.

This telegram, sent by Senator Hill from Elmira, was received:

I regret that engagements here prevent my being with the Latin-American Union. I thank your organization for its magnificent services in this campaign. The triumph of the Democrats means the personal liberty of its citizens, equality before the law, liberal legislation, honest government, and the preservation of the rights of adopted citizens. The campaign is looking well throughout the State. You may assure our friends that we shall win the fight.

DAVID B. HILL.

Speeches were made in Italian by Dr. Luigi Roversi, Angelo Leguiti, G. B. Cavagnaro, and Geuserico Granata.

CURRENT NEWS OF THE FINE ARTS.

—The New-England Magazine for November contains a review written by Mr. William Howe Downes of the monuments and statues in Boston. The author says that "there are some good bits of sculpture in the details" of the Army and Navy Monument, by Martin Milmore; that the sculptor of the Boston Massacre Monument, Robert Kraus, "is disappointed by its awkward lines and incongruity of their forms"; that "nothing could be more crude" than the Charlestown Army and Navy Monument, by Martin Milmore; that the Emancipation Group, by Thomas Ball, is "wanting in nobility and historic dignity"; that Anne Whitney's Leif Ericsson "has an uneasy and unsightly appearance," and her Samuel Adams is "wanting in life and beauty"; that "the pedestal" of the Charles Sumner, by Thomas Ball, "is about as bad as the statue"; that "everything about" Hiram Powers's Daniel Webster "is ordinary"; that Dr. William Rimmer's Alexander Hamilton "suggests a snow image which is partially melted"; calls ludicrous Richard Greenough's John Winthrop, and glaring in its fault of form Martin Milmore's Gen. John Glover. He praises the Washington Monument, by Thomas Ball; the statue of Admiral Farragut, by Henry H. Kitson; the Beethoven, by Thomas Crawford, and recommends the suggestion made by Anne Whitney that "the Parisian custom of erecting provisional statues be adopted in Boston."

—The Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms will give, Nov. 14 and following days, an exhibition of rare objects of the Napoleonic period and of the reigns of Louis XV. and XVI., the collection of M. Georges Le Metayer de Guy, which is to be sold by auction.

The Loose and the Floppy.

Lucasta—Should you really say that classic dress can be a model for us now? I cannot think it.

Urbane—I was speaking rather of the human figure as dealt with by modern women's dress than of the dress itself. But I do think—and better judges than I think—the old Greek dress itself a model which you ladies would do well to imitate. And I should have expected Lucasta to be on the side of art, and nature, and uncommon sense, as against common custom and ignorant whim—

L.—Oh! thank you. But, my dear Urbane, men do not, cannot be, expected to understand and judge this particular question an fond. If you were a woman, you would know, and, (what is more,) feel, that classic Greek dress is wholly unsuited to our climate and our ways of life.

U.—Why?

L.—Well, in the first place, it would not answer one great purpose of clothing—keeping us warm.

N.—To be sure not!

U.—Why not, if you choose the proper stuffs?

L.—It is too loose and floppy; we want something sitting closer to the body.

U.—Well, that something need not be constraining and pinching. If you look at, say, the great Venetian portraits—Giorgione's and Titian's women—you see that close-fitting dress may be beautiful and becoming without the modern wasp waist.

L.—Well, I will admit that.

N.—I only say I am certain that what people admire in a conventional, artistic way in pictures, they would not tolerate to-day. —The Nineteenth Century.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

New-Orleans, La., Nov. 4.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the freight sheds of the West Indian and Pacific Steamship Company on the levee, between Felicity and St. James Streets, together with the contents, including 4,000 bales of cotton, valued at $120,000; wharf, cars, sheds, molasses, staves, screwman's tools, oil cake, &c., valued at $50,000. Total loss, $150,000, well covered by insurance. The fire is believed to be incendiary.

Lockhaven, Penn., Nov. 4.—Fire early this morning destroyed the large factory building of the Mill Hall Brick Works. The loss is estimated at $20,000; partly insured.

Hammond, Ind., Nov. 4.—The buildings of the fertilizing department of the G. H. Hammond Company were on fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $85,000.

TO ASK DIVVER'S REMOVAL

APPLICATION TO BE MADE BY LAWYER WILLIAM H. HALE.

Under the Provisions of the Statute for the Removal of Police Justices He Will Present His Charges To-day to Chief Judge Daly of the Court of Common Pleas—The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst Suggested the Proceedings.

Unless the plans laid by Lawyer William H. Hale fail, Police Justice Patrick Divver will to-day undergo the extraordinary humiliation of a formal application for his removal from the bench. The charges against him are inefficiency, negligence, carelessness, malfeasance in office, and scandalous and disgraceful conduct.

The application is to be signed by five citizens, and is then to be presented by Mr. Hale to Chief Judge Joseph F. Daly of the Court of Common Pleas.

In the twelve years that the law providing for the removal of Police Justices has been on the statute books, this will be the first application of the kind. This is of itself a circumstance which is not likely to add much to Justice Divver's satisfaction and future self-esteem, no matter what the outcome of the proceedings may be.

It will not be necessary for Justice Divver to come out of hiding to-day to combat the application, nor will it be necessary for him to send an immediate explanation of the part which he took in the brawl in Tekulsky's liquor saloon. In fact, under the statute, he can take no part in the preliminary proceedings against him, and no amount of political "pull" can save him from subjection to a full and searching inquiry into his personal and official character and conduct. His "pull" would be useless, at any rate, with such an upright jurist as Judge Daly. The terms of the statute, moreover, are mandatory. Once the application for his removal is properly made, the inquiry must follow.

The statute under which the charges against Justice Divver have been drawn is embodied in Section 1,557 of the Consolidation act, and is as follows:

Any such Police Justice or Police Clerk may be removed by the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York for either or any of the following causes:

1. For any cause for which a Justice of the Supreme Court or a Justice of the Peace may now in any manner be removed.
2. For corruption and malfeasance in office.
3. For habitual neglect, carelessness, or inefficiency in the discharge of the duties of a Police Justice or Clerk, or for willful disobedience to any of the provisions of this title.

The following section of the Consolidation act provides that charges may be made against a Police Justice or Police Clerk by any Judge or Justice, (except a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,) by the Mayor, by the District Attorney, or by any five taxpayers and residents.

The charges having been made, the Court of Common Pleas is directed to adopt rules of procedure. As there is no precedent, special rules will have to be made in Divver's case.

The Court of Common Pleas is further directed by the Consolidation act to promptly proceed with the hearing and to the decision thereon, by removal or dismissal, according to the rules, provided the charges are proved.

The charges must be heard and decided in a summary manner, giving the accused due opportunity to be heard summarily.

The hearing must be public. It is made the duty of all the Judges to attend the hearing, but a majority may constitute a quorum, and a majority may render binding judgment. The vote on each charge must be taken openly.

The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, besides Chief Judge Daly, are Henry Bischoff, Jr., Miles Beach, Leonard A. Giegerich, Henry W. Bookstaver, and Roger A. Pryor.

The following is a copy of the application for Justice Divver's removal which Lawyer Hale proposes to present to Chief Judge Daly:

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN AND FOR the City and County of New-York.—In the matter of allegations against Patrick Divver, a Police Justice of the City of New-York.

The undersigned, residents and taxpayers of the City of New-York, by William H. Hale, their attorney, hereby present allegations to the Chief Judge of this court against Patrick Divver, a Police Justice of the City of New-York, as provided by statute. We allege on information and belief that said Patrick Divver is habitually careless, negligent, and inefficient in the discharge of the duties of his said office; that he is guilty of many malfeasances in office, the details of which will more fully appear after this court shall have established methods of procedure as provided by statute, and that his career as a police Justice has been scandalous and disgraceful in publicly offering bribes to secure the falsification of election returns; in conspiring and colluding with swindlers in what is called "the green-goods game," and in giving them the discharge of his safe for the safe keeping of a package of money used in said game to cheat and defraud; in inciting public brawls, particularly in making a violent assault on one Morris Tekulsky in the City of New-York on or about the 18th day of October, 1894, whereby he, the said Divver, compelled the said Tekulsky, in self-defense to inflict such injury upon said Divver as to render him unable to discharge the duties of Police Justice, and that he has never since that time performed any such duties, and is not now performing any service to earn the salary attached to said office.

Dated Nov. 3, 1894.

The whereabouts of Justice Divver is not publicly known. He has not appeared on the bench since his fight with Morris Tekulsky in the latter's saloon in Park Row. In that brawl Divver was knocked down several times by Tekulsky, and retired from the scene with a badly-battered nose. The next day Divver made haste to his country place at Far Rockaway, and there he has been, it is said, most of the time since.

Mr. Hale was seen at his home, 40 First Place, Brooklyn, last night, by a reporter for The New-York Times.

"The application for Justice Divver's removal," he said, "will be made to-morrow to Chief Judge Daly of the New-York Court of Common Pleas. The charges will be signed by at least five taxpayers and residents of New-York. I do not know who will be the signers, but their signatures will be ready to-morrow morning. There is no doubt about that.

"I did not initiate this proceeding, but I am not at liberty to disclose the name of the gentleman who is behind me. He is a resident of New-York. I do not object to stating, however, that the original suggestion of the proceedings came from the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst.

"The proceedings were in contemplation before Justice Divver's fight with Morris Tekulsky, but that fight and the subsequent absence of Divver from the bench have constituted such a scandal that we decided to delay action no longer. We have been looking into the conduct for some time.

"I cannot furnish the names of any of our witnesses, nor can I go into our evidence in detail. Suffice it to say that the fight with Tekulsky and the flight of Divver and his continued absence from the bench are only incidents in the scandalous career which we propose to uncover.

"I shall present my charges personally to Chief Judge Daly. If he is not in court to-morrow morning, I will go to his house. The charges cannot be dismissed until they are heard and acted on by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas sitting as a board of judgment."

Chief Judge Daly will sit in General Term to-day with Judges Bischoff and Pryor.

MR. CUMMINGS'S CAMPAIGN.

It Has Almost Worn Him Out, but Victory Seems Assured.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings has had a hard fight in the Thirteenth. His voice is husky, and he is almost worn out. "He is a hustler," said Thomas J. McManus yesterday. "For two weeks he has worked all day and spoken four times a night, barring Sundays. He has canvassed his district thoroughly, and I am satisfied that he will have a good majority." Mr. McManus is a power on the west side, and he has been working heart and soul in the Cummings campaign.

The integrity of the Congressman no one ever questioned. His untiring industry and devotion to public duties are known to every one connected with the House of Representatives, and are the subject of frequent remark in Washington. His watchfulness regarding the interests of New-York is known to all who follow the proceedings of Congress. His independence of action has been proved by many severe tests.

A strong party man and a Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Jackson, he never allows party feeling to blind his conscience. He has several times stood almost alone, voting against the unseating of Republicans by the Democratic majority when he thought the majority wrong. Nor does personal friendship blind him. In the last session, in the O'Neill-Joy contested election case, he voted against the seating of O'Neill, the Democratic contestant, although that gentleman had been Chairman of the Committee on Labor and was one of his warmest personal friends.

The interest of workingmen in Mr. Cummings's canvass is not confined to New-York City. In distant cities representative bodies of workingmen have expressed an interest in his candidacy by addresses to their brethren in New-York. Yesterday morning Mr. Cummings received a copy of the following from the workingmen of Utica to their brethren in New-York:

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1894.

To the Workingmen of the Thirteenth Congressional District:

We, the undersigned, representatives of the labor organizations of Utica, recognizing the valuable services rendered by the Hon. Amos J. Cummings in the House of Representatives in behalf of the laboring interests

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-JERSEY

DEMOCRATS WILL CONTINUE THEIR GOOD WORK TILL THE POLLS CLOSE

Both Parties Claim They Will Secure the Legislature—Sewellism Is Proving a Serious Drag to the Republican Managers, Owing to the Anti-Sewell Feeling—Tables for the Mathematically Inclined Politicians to Figure Out the Result From.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—The campaign in this State will not be closed until to-morrow night. Ordinarily the campaign here closes on the Saturday before election, but the prospects of Democratic success have brightened so unexpectedly that energetic work will be continued all day Monday, and meetings will be held in various parts of the State to-morrow evening. Democrats will put in good work in every Congressional district in the State, particularly in the Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth, where the fight promises to be very close and exciting.

Both parties are claiming the Legislature, and both advance plausible arguments in proof of their claims. The open candidacy of Gen. Sewell for the United States Senatorship has unquestionably served to militate against the Republican candidates, and all his numerous political enemies have whetted their political knives to stab him, if possible, in this hour, when he seems to have things all in his favor. Murphy's bogus candidacy was announced too late, say the Republican managers, and the voters refuse to treat it seriously. They know that Republican success means Sewell and no one else.

Sewell and the corporations he represents have flooded the State with money, and wherever he has a chance to secure an Assemblyman or Senator the Republican Committees have all the money they want to buy votes with. The Democrats, on the other hand, have been sadly handicapped for want of money to pay even the absolutely-necessary campaign expenses, without indulging in fancy work of any sort. But, in spite of helplessness in this direction, they expect to not only make a good showing, but to elect at least five Congressmen and enough Senators and Assemblymen to secure a majority on joint ballot, and so a United States Senator.

For those who may wish to figure as to the possible outcome of the fight for the possession of the Legislature, the following tables of pluralities in the several counties in the State have been prepared. The first table gives the pluralities in the counties, based on the average vote for Presidential Electors in 1892, when party lines were pretty closely drawn. New-Jersey then gave a Democratic plurality of 14,974, and this may fairly be taken as the normal vote of the State:

Pluralities in 1892.

Counties.	Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic	....	328
Bergen	844	....
Burlington	....	164
Camden	....	994
Cape May	....	169
Cumberland	....	791
Essex	1131	....
Gloucester	....	221
Hudson	8,929	....
Hunterdon	1,672	....
Mercer	....	448
Middlesex	1,800	....
Monmouth	1,338	....
Morris	107	....
Ocean	....	1,094
Passaic	....	536
Salem	85	....
Somerset	....	96
Sussex	....	872
Union	....	771
Warren	2,019	....

Last year there was a revolt in the Democratic Party against the machine that has been operating for the benefit of the members of a ring who masqueraded as Democrats, and who had saddled on the State the legislation to protect the race-track gamblers. To rebuke this ring, the best class of Democrats and Republicans in the State united against the worst class of both parties, which had been banded together to plunder the State and procure offensive legislation to serve their ends. The majorities in this second table, therefore, do not at all represent the nominal strength of either of the parties, but rather of the State as opposed to the Republicans and Democrats who had banded together to continue in power the race-track ring. The pluralities are given, however, under a party caption, so that political arithmeticians may have something tangible from which to work. No one in the State will claim that the pluralities represented party strength, as it was the vote for and against a specific issue—the domination of the race-track ring. It is the worst possible showing as against the Democrats of the State, and the best possible one for the Republicans. In political speculation, it is best to know the worst possible against one's own party, and so these figures, showing the pluralities as against the Democrats on the vote for Assemblymen, instead of the vote for county officers, are taken. These show a Republican plurality in the State of 19,827. This is a fictitious plurality, so far as a distinct party issue is concerned, as is shown particularly in Atlantic, Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Monmouth, Middlesex, and Union Counties, where in the last campaign party lines were absolutely obliterated. The table is given for purposes of comparison for whatever it may be worth. It is the one on which the Republicans base their claims that they will control the next Legislature.

Pluralities in 1893.

Counties.	Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic	627	....
Bergen	....	344
Burlington	....	1,660
Camden	....	1,657
Cape May	....	587
Cumberland	....	1,199
Essex	....	2,796
Gloucester	....	590
Hudson	....	2,031
Hunterdon	575	....
Mercer	....	3,248
Middlesex	....	324
Monmouth	....	563
Morris	....	1,140
Ocean	....	1,048
Passaic	....	1,928
Salem	40	....
Somerset	....	893
Sussex	....	568
Union	....	1,673
Warren	1,780	....

Another interesting tabulation in connection with the election is that showing the total vote of 1892 of both the great political parties in the eight Congressional districts of the State as they would have been under the Republican gerrymander. The district lines in the first three districts are unchanged from the lines as they existed in the election of 1892. The other five districts are materially changed in the expectation that it would secure, in the Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Districts, the election

District.	Dem.	Rep.
First	22,511	25,090
Second	20,592	22,716
Third	20,407	17,080
Fourth	17,987	15,280
Fifth	16,712	16,675
Sixth	22,752	22,305
Seventh	26,397	22,146
Eighth	17,079	16,895

These figures show that the Republicans have made a very clever political gerrymander, and that, while normally certain to win in the First and Second Districts, they have given themselves a good chance in the Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth, in which the Democratic candidates are, respectively, Messrs. Andrew H. Demarest, Thomas Dunn English, and John T. Dunn, and the Republicans James F. Stewart, Richard Wayne Parker, and Charles N. Fowler. The political mathematicians are all considerably at sea as to the outcome in the three districts, and the partisans of each faction assert their absolute confidence of success. It looks like a hot fight in each of the three districts, with the chances in favor of the party which succeeds best in getting out the total vote. The registration is exceptionally large for an "off year," showing the lively interest taken in the contest in each district.

MONMOUTH IN LINE.

Democrats Will Elect Three Assemblymen on Tuesday.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Democrats of Monmouth County are preparing to celebrate a victory next Wednesday. The campaign which closed last evening was not of the "hurrah" sort, but was, nevertheless, effective. Mass meetings have been held at Long Branch, Red Bank, Freehold, and other towns, and the speakers included Gov. Werts, Attorney General Stockton, ex-Speaker Bergen, and other well-known State leaders. These orators unmasked the "humbug" Republican reformers by citing the doings of the last corporation-ruled Legislature, and their auditors were convinced that it would be impolitic to elect another Republican Legislature.

A canvass of the county made by the Democratic County Executive Committee shows that Congressman Geissenhainer and Assembly candidates Walker, McCabe, and Borden have but little opposition in their party, and that means that the county will roll up a majority of about 1,000 in their favor. Those Democrats who deserted their party last November and voted for the anti-race-track candidates for Senator and Assemblymen have almost to a man returned to their first love, and will work for the defeat of the Republican ticket.

Francis of Long Branch, one of the Republican candidates for Assembly, will not receive the support of the Prohibitionists and the better element of the Republican Party. It was made known recently that he is one of a firm of wholesale liquor dealers. The firm, Hoyt & Francis, made application for a wholesale liquor license before Judge Conover, at Freehold, at the May term of court, and the same was granted. The county has been flooded with circulars reciting this fact, and scores of Republicans will cut the Assembly ticket as a rebuke to the bosses for placing a liquor dealer in nomination. A copy of the application for license by Francis's firm and the indorsement of County Clerk Aumack showing the granting of the same is appended:

To the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monmouth:

The petitioners, C. Asa Francis and Thomas E. Hoyt, partners, trading as Hoyt & Francis, grocery dealers of North Long Branch, in said county, hereby respectfully petition the said Judges to grant them a license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors in any quantity from one quart to five gallons, in the building now occupied by them, situate on the south side of Atlantic Avenue, in the town of Long Branch, known as Hoyt & Francis's store, in said county, and your petitioners will ever pray.

HOYT & FRANCIS.

Dated April 30, 1894.

Indorsed.

Wholesale License Application of Hoyt & Francis, grocer dealers, North Long Branch.

Filed May 1 1894, Theo. Aumack Clk. New. Laid over to May 8. Granted. Fee $150. Rec'd $150 by check May 19, '94. 3 due pd. May 22, '94.

The Democrats are thoroughly united throughout the county, and the party organization is in better condition than it has been for years. Its candidates are strong, clean men, and they will make a good showing at the polls on Tuesday.

FATHER GESSNER'S DEFECTION.

He Renounces the Republican Party Because of Its A. P. A. Allies.

ELIZABETH, Nov. 4.—The American Protective Association was the text on which the Rev. Martin Gessner, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Elizabethport, preached to-day, at the different masses held in that church.

The clergyman, who has been known heretofore as a stalwart Republican, has completely changed his politics, and all owing to the A. P. A. agitation. He surprised his flock to-day by a fierce denunciation of the A. P. A. and its methods and its endeavor to foment religious strife in this country. He reviewed its origin and purposes, and said it was the duty of every Catholic to fight this un-American organization.

Father Gessner briefly referred to what Catholics had done for the United States, and contrasted this with the objects of the dark-lantern association which, he said, was simply a revival of Know-Nothingism in its worst form. The priest said every Catholic in his parish or in Elizabeth who had a vote should feel a solemn obligation resting on him to cast it on next Tuesday against the A. P. A., which, it had been proved, had now allied itself with the Republican Party. That organization did not have the courage to denounce its pernicious methods.

Father Gessner said he had not intended to vote, but he had now decided to go to the polls and deposit his ballot next Tuesday as a rebuke to this spirit of religious bigotry and intolerance, which must be crushed. He told his congregation they should boycott every person in business who was known to be affiliated with the American Protective Association, and in this practical way show their resentment at the attempt to deprive them of their rights as American citizens.

The priest's vigorous words are the talk of Elizabethport, and will have the effect, it is believed, of bringing out a very large vote in this Democratic stronghold, which last year fell nearly 1,000 short of the registry.

As an earnest of his intention to wage war against the A. P. A. and its ally, the Republican Party, Father Gessner has, for the first time, given the use of the parish hall for a political meeting. This will be held there to-morrow night under the auspices of the Democratic Party. The speakers will be ex-Senator Marsh, Congressman Dunn, Edward Everitt Bell, James E. Martine, and ex-Judge Noonan of Bayonne.

Gen. Hooker of Mississippi and Congressman Dunn will also address the Plainfield Democrats to-morrow night on the issues of the campaign, more especially with reference to the tariff question.

GEN. GORDON ON PRESENTIMENTS.

The Personal Experience That Destroyed His Faith in Them.

From The Wheeling (West Va.) Intelligencer.

Gen. Gordon is not only eloquent and interesting on the platform, but even more so, perhaps, in conversation. At Major Mitchell's dinner table he entertained the guests with a number of reminiscences. In response to a request from Judge Melvin, he told of an experience he went through in the Shenandoah Valley at a time that Gen. Early ordered him to storm a Federal fort in their front.

"I never was more indignant in my life," said Gen. Gordon, "than when I heard that order. I knew it was an unnecessary thing to do, and explained to Gen. Early that we could accomplish our plan of campaign without slaughtering my command by this attempt to storm a strong position; a position that would fall of itself when we should make our proper movement. Early took no other notice of my explanation than to send me word that if I did not care to execute the order he would delegate its execution to some one else. You may guess this reply made me boil with fresh indignation. I felt it to be an insult, but, inasmuch as it was my place to obey his orders, regardless of consequences, I issued the necessary instruction for a movement at daylight next morning.

"I began, on my own account, making every preparation for death, for I had a presentiment that I would this time meet my end. So I wrote a farewell letter to my wife, told her what to do about my affairs, handed over my watch and other personal effects to a friend, and then walked up and down my quarters waiting for day to break and my command to move. That was a solemn night to me, for I had this firm presentiment that it was my last night on earth. I always had, in every battle of my life, a sense of the danger to which I was exposed. I never knew what it was to forget it; but this time I felt as I never had before.

"So at daylight I took up my line of march to my death, as I fully expected. On we went, closer and closer to the fort, until at last we were within close range of its guns. I wondered that they did not open on us, and every second I expected to see them belch forth shot and shell and play havoc in our ranks. On we went; my eyes were fixed on the guns and my mind excited to its highest tension with wonderment why they did not open fire. On we went until our advance struck the fort and rushed upon its defenses, when, to our utter amazement, we discovered that it had been evacuated, and not a Federal was anywhere in sight, inside or out. You can imagine my sense of relief as I saw my boys in possession of that fort without so much as a scratch. So you see what a presentiment is worth. I have never much believed in them since that night."

Justice Grady Advises Again.

Thomas Jackson, a bartender at 204 Madison Street, was arrested yesterday morning for a violation of the excise law, and was held by Justice Grady in the Essex Market Police Court in $100 for examination Nov. 17. The Justice again told the policemen that they should not discriminate in cases of infraction of the law.

"There is no reason," said he, "why one man should be arrested for violating the excise law and his neighbor allowed to violate it with impunity. Any officer who makes an arrest wants to be sure that the place next door is not open."

Edward A. Schulz of 74 Stanton Street, was also held in $100 for examination Nov. 17 for violating the excise law. Philip Wisig was his bondsman.

NEARLY READY FOR BIG GAMES

PROBABLE MAKE-UP OF YALE AND PRINCETON ELEVENS.

The New-Haven Football Team Has Improved in Practice During the Last Week—Men Who Will Play Against Harvard—Princeton's Rush Line Chosen, but the Backs Not Definitely Picked, Owing to the Long Hospital List.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—Yale's secret practice began this week on the field and in the gymnasium, and with this announcement comes another, that nearly all the available old coaches who have done so much to develop former elevens will be on hand to aid in the secret work.

Among the coaches are "Kid" Wallace of Ansonia, end rush of '86, '87, and '88; Eugene Richards of the '85 eleven, Heffelfinger, and William C. Rhodes.

The comment on the work of the team the last week is that it has improved very much in its practice. There is more life and snap to the play, and it might be said that it is the first time that Yale has shown real signs of general improvement since the practice began. The team went at the Volunteer Athletic Association eleven of New-York in the game last Wednesday with what might be called almost vicious determination to crush things.

It was remarked by the Yale men who attended the practice game on Tuesday last that Yale then showed the first indication of the dash and life that always mark the work of the team when it is getting into fine trim. In that practice the 'Varsity eleven went right through the scrub team with ease, just as it did the afternoon it played with the Volunteers. It has kept up that fast, determined gait in all the practice work since. Yale is practicing kicking goals from field. In the Volunteer game the Yale men did something remarkable in this respect in kicking for goals from field.

The surprise of the university the past week was the appearance of Armstrong, Captain of the 'Varsity crew for '95, who has been trying for quarter back. Adee plays in this position, but Capt. Hinkey has determined not to be short of a man for this important place if Adee should not eventually fill it. Armstrong played half back on last year's eleven. He was not a great success as a ground gainer, but was a great tackler and strong on his defensive work. If a man got through the line Armstrong was sure to down him. In defensive work and tackling he would be a good man.

Every one admits that Yale is strong back of the line, and has a good supply of backs. Thorne is one of the star players of the college football elevens. De Witt is a very good man, is a good runner, and a ground gainer, but the criticism made on his playing is that he is not good on defensive work and does not tackle well. He also fumbles the ball. But with all these defects he is rated as a fine player.

The management can also count on one or two good substitutes for backs if any of the 'Varsity should be unable to play.

Full Back Butterworth, son of Congressman Ben Butterworth of Washington, has not a peer in the football realm to-day. He has been playing regularly, although bothered somewhat with an eye trouble, and the more he plays the better his record has been. A very good substitute back is Mills, and another promising back is Letton, a freshman, who distinguished himself at Andover last year by kicking a goal from field.

In the line the right side is in good shape, with Greenway and the younger Hinkey at the ends, Murphy at tackle, Hickok at guard and Stillman at centre. Stillman is doing well this year. But between Stillman at centre and Capt. Hinkey at left end it is very uncertain. The candidates for left guard are Beard, McCrea, and Chadwick. Beard is also candidate for tackle, and so is Rodgers, a freshman. The line so far on this side is unsatisfactory. Gains have been made on the left side of the line. Beard was tackle last year. He has not been very well this Fall and has not shown up very satisfactorily. He is playing again. He is a handsome-looking fellow, tall and well built, and looks better in football suit than any man on the team. Thorne is developing as a good drop kicker.

The Yale 'Varsity eleven will be made up from the following: Butterworth, full back; Thorne and De Witt, half backs; Adee or Armstrong, quarter back; Greenway, right end; Murphy, right tackle; Hickok, right guard; Stillman, centre; McCrea, Beard, or Chadwick, left guard; Beard or Rodgers, left tackle; Hinkey, left end.

PRINCETON'S INJURED PLAYERS.

Several Good Men Unable to Practice —Some Not in 'Varsity Form.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 4.—Scarcely ever was a Princeton football team in a more chaotic state on the verge of a big game than is the Princeton team of to-day. With an abundance of excellent material at the beginning of the season that bade fair to make the strongest team Princeton has yet produced, the week before the Pennsylvania game finds Capt. Trenchard continually guessing in order to secure competent men to play the practice games.

This state of affairs is all due to the exceptionally large number of injured men. During the last two weeks no less than eight of the best players have been unable to take part in the practice, part or all of the time, and several of them are not yet sufficiently recovered to go on the field. Ward's weak knee has been a constant worry to him and Trainer McMaster. He has not been able to take part in any of the practice since the team returned from Quogue in September. Neither Brown, Holly, nor Morse has practiced regularly since the Cornell game, and Burt has been out not more than half the time, owing to a trouble similar to that of Ward's. Cochran was injured a few days ago, and has consequently been unable to fill the full-back position for a few days, and Poe has only recently resumed play at quarter.

As a consequence of all these injuries, substitutes have been occupying the vacant positions in all the recent practice games. The regular men have lost valuable practice and much of the work necessary to put them in shape to play such a hard game as that which the University of Pennsylvania always proves to be.

There is, however, very little chance of any change in the line because of this continuous playing of substitutes and lack of practice for the regular men. Holly and Brown are at last at their old positions at left tackle and left end, respectively, and will in all probability play in the Pennsylvania game, in spite of the excellent work of Church and Smith during their absence.

In making up a winning team, Capt. Trenchard will have an eye to the experience of a man as well as to his present form, and though a new man might at the moment be playing a better game than a veteran, the veteran will get the place. For Trenchard considers steady, cool headwork as absolutely essential to a great game, and believes that headwork comes more often with long experience in the game than in any other way. For these reasons, if for no other, Brown and Holly will in all probability play their old positions. Knox Taylor is at last beginning to show something like his old-time 'Varsity form. He breaks through the line more often than his otherwise superior companion guard, Wheeler, gets into as many plays, and tackles perhaps oftener. Taylor is one of the most trusty men on the team.

Wheeler is playing his usual game right along, and will be, as he always is, a tower of strength to the Princeton eleven in the coming contest with Pennsylvania. Lea is still somewhat behindhand in getting into form, and has yet playing his best game. He is a man in whom Capt. Trenchard places great confidence, however, and is expected to develop during the next few days sufficiently to regain his usual form.

Capt. Trenchard is another player who is not yet up to his last year's form. The same was true of him last season until within a few days of the Pennsylvania game, and then he went in and played the marvelous game that gave him the name of being the greatest end on the gridiron. His duties as Captain keep him out of the push to a great extent, but when the time comes for determined action, everybody feels that he will take a hand in every play.

Riggs at centre has been having another struggle with Crowdis to hold his position, but is now playing on the 'Varsity once more after Crowdis's three days' trial there, and when he plays his best game is easily the superior of the two men. Crowdis is a hard man to handle at centre, but Riggs can handle him as well as did Balliet last year, or nearly as well, and in other respects his game closely approaches Balliet's. He does not, however, get into the play as often as Balliet did.

In spite of the somewhat disorganized condition of the line during the last two weeks, it seems pretty well settled that no change will take place there in making the line-up for the Pennsylvania game. And this will accordingly be Riggs at centre, Wheeler and Taylor at guards, Holly and Lea at tackles, and Brown and Trenchard at ends.

Back of the line matters are by no means so settled. Morse's two weeks' furlough on account of sickness has given Poe another chance at quarter, and he has played a steady enough game to keep himself prominently before the coachers as a probable solution of the uncertainty that has all along hovered around that position.

Reynolds, '97, Captain of the second eleven and last year's first substitute quarter back on the 'Varsity, has also shown up well in the recent practice, and may get a chance to play. He is a heady player.

With Poe at quarter, the half back positions will be much nearer solution. Morse will go back to his old place at right half, much strengthening the defensive play. The fact that he has not played for two weeks past will not militate against his chances. It will be remembered that he returned to college last year only a short time before the Pennsylvania game, and with very little practice went into that game and played with brilliant effect. Ward will doubtless be found at left half again, unless his injured knee prevents such an arrangement.

Ward or Morse either failing to play, Rosengarten is a strong man and is again on the field after a month's rest spent in recovering from an injured ankle. He is a good ground gainer, a fair defensive player, but lacks wind, and probably could not last through the entire game with Pennsylvania. But while he played he would make some good gains. Barnett and Bannard have been played at the positions during the recent practice games, and both are doing good work. McCormick is now considered out of the race, and Reiter will not be able to play by the 10th on account of a fractured rib received in the last game with Lehigh.

Burt and Cochran have alternated at full back in the practice of the last two weeks, and it now seems likely that one of these men will be chosen to do the kicking for Princeton on the 10th.

In spite of the somewhat broken condition of the team, the students have the utmost confidence in Princeton's ability to win in the game at Trenton on next Saturday.

HARVARD'S IMPROVED GAME.

The Students Greatly Encouraged at Last Week's Showing.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 4.—The improvement in the Harvard football team is testified to by the buoyancy of spirits which is manifested by the students. Up to a week ago the despondency was appalling. Everything seemed to be going wrong. Injury after injury came to the best players, and prophets were not wanting who declared that soon there would not be eleven men in Cambridge available for the Harvard-Yale game. All this change has come since the game with Cornell.

At Thursday's game with the Boston Athletic Association every man played in grand form; the Harvard rush line was impregnable, and not for a moment did the opposing line stand a chance of scoring. The kicking of Hoag, the Boston Athletic Association's full back, was the only way in which the ball could be advanced, while time after time the Harvard men rushed the ball down the field wholly through superior strength and skill. The Boston eleven held the Yale men to 23 points; Harvard was able to pile up 40, with a prospect of more if darkness had not cut the game short.

The improvement has not been in any one particular player, although the presence of Mackie and Waters has undoubtedly given the team greater confidence. The whole team is playing together with wonderful concerted power and unanimity.

Among the individual players, Whittemore and Wrenn have developed remarkable staying powers, while both the Shaws have added greatly to the strength of the line.

The last game in Cambridge will be next Saturday with the Chicago Athletic Association.

At the Harvard-Yale game at Springfield the middle section of the Harvard side will be reserved for members of the 'Varsity squad, the coaches, members of the Athletic Committee, and Captains and head coaches of the other 'Varsity teams, who will each be allowed to buy a limited number. Section D will be reserved solely for graduates who apply in the regular application blanks for one seat only. The remaining seats will be assigned by lot to graduates and undergraduates who apply by regular blanks before Nov. 15 for not more than two seats. If any are left they will be put on general sale on Monday, Nov. 19, in Cambridge, New-York, and Boston. Blanks, containing full explanations of the system of distribution, may be obtained by mail of Fred W. Moore, Graduate Athletic Manager, Cambridge, Mass., or the Harvard Clubs in New-York and Boston.

FOOTBALL AT CORNELL.

Practice Has Been Brisk Since the Game with Harvard.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Since the Harvard game the football practice at Cornell has been brisk and snappy, and the men are improving in condition. Colnon is in much better shape than when he went up against Mackie. Dyer and Fennell have also improved. The line has been considerably weakened by the loss of Freeborn, who has played a star game at tackle, but has now stopped playing, at the command of his father. It is probable that McLaughlin will finish out the season in this position, though "Tom" Hall, stroke of last year's crew, has been out at practice for the last two weeks, and may win the position over McLaughlin's head.

Hall is a very strong man and a plucky player, but began practice too late to get in first-class condition, and is not very familiar with the game. McLaughlin will probably play in the game against the Crescents on election day.

Coach Marshall Newell has gone to Cambridge to Harvard. Newell has made an enviable reputation as a coach, and is very popular here. A strong effort will be made to secure his services for next season, but he refuses to give an answer before next Spring.

From present indications, the Pennsylvania-Cornell game at Philadelphia, Nov. 17, should be one of the closest games of the year. Pennsylvania is showing in the practice of the season entitled to be called the strongest of the big teams, but in the last two weeks her work has fallen off, while Cornell has improved.

Columbia College Elevens.

The freshman football eleven of Columbia has done good work this season. It has won every game played, and the prospect of giving both the Yale and Princeton freshman teams a hard fight is very good. On election day the team plays the Flushing Athletic Club, on Nov. 10 the Yale freshmen at New-Haven, and on Nov. 24 the Princeton at William's Bridge.

There are at present four class teams; some practice on the college campus and some at William's Bridge. Nov. 8 and 9 have been selected for the days to decide the college championship. In all probability the freshmen and sophomores will meet on the first day, while the contest between the juniors and seniors will be held on the 9th. The final game is to be played on Nov. 17.

The following are the candidates of the teams:

Freshmen—Choate, Dagge, Beatty, Richards, Mitchell, Gilpin, Miller, Walker, Sheldon, Joseph, Belden, O'Connor, Wotherspoon, and Bishop.

Sophomores—Culgen, Andrews, Pressprich, Putnam, Hutchinson, Bissel, Armsteud, Bijur, Clark, Davidson, Prentice, Dobbins, Waldenberg, and O'Connor.

Juniors—Chathain, Baker, Beer, Monell, Shoup, Carter, Goldsmith, Gould, Joseph, Redmond, and McGregor.

Freshmen—Brown, Crowell, Shipman, Hungerford, Acken, Kirby, Milliken, Miller, Fish, E. Sturges, J. Sturges, and Pilcher.

Football Games and Gossip.

The freshmen of the College of the City of New-York have fully organized a team, and for the last two weeks they have been in active practice on the green of Central Park. A. R. Appleton is captain of the team, and G. Hargare has been elected manager. The team averages 130 pounds, and is composed of the following students: Ferris, left end; Bell, left tackle; Cohn, left guard; Brown, centre; Levy, right guard; Shultz, right tackle; Geoghan, right end; Barnhurst, left half back; Appleton, right half back; Lyons, full back; substitutes, Guinnies and Jaffray.

The eleven of the General Theological Seminary has arranged the following games: South Orange Field Club, at South Orange, on Nov. 10; the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association on Nov. 17, and the Roseville Athletic Association on Nov. 24.

The eleven of the University of the City of New-York, stung by the defeat administered to it by the City College a week ago, has been working hard every day in preparation for the game with the Montclair Athletic Club at Montclair to-morrow.

The freshmen of the University of the City of New-York are organizing a team. A. R. Beal has been elected captain and H. H. Banks, '95, coach. There is some very good material in the class, a number of the players coming with good records from the preparatory schools.

Football Game Ends in a Fight.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 4.—The football game between the Young Men's Christian Association team of this city and Yale, '97, at Seaside Park yesterday ended in a fight between the players comprising the teams, and a number of the 3,000 spectators assembled to see the game. The Yale team played a rough game from the start. Only two minutes' playing time was left in the second half, when Wheeler of the Young Men's Christian Association, who was playing a fine game, went through the Yale line. Trowbridge of Yale struck him in the face, knocking him to the ground. While on the ground Wheeler was kicked several times. The Young Men's Christian Association players and many of the spectators joined in the fight that followed. The police force on the grounds were unable to do anything to stop the fight. Howard Knapp, one of Yale's famous players years ago, was on the ground, and, going into the thickest of the fight, after a time succeeded in quieting matters. Several of the players on both teams were badly used up. The score was: Yale, 6; Young Men's Christian Association, 0.

The Young Men's Christian Association eleven is the one representing this city in the State Association. The management has decided to disband on account of yesterday's trouble.

Calendar of Sports.

MONDAY, NOV. 5.

Annual reception of the Hamilton Wheelmen, at Union Hill, N. J.

Stag of the National Athletic Club, at clubhouse, Brooklyn.

United States Field Club trials, at Bicknell, Ind.

Chess.—Championship tourney of the Brooklyn Chess Club.

Football.—Cutler School vs. Trinity School, at William's Bridge; Berkeley School vs. Harvard School, at Berkeley Oval; Amherst vs. Rutgers, at Amherst.

TUESDAY, NOV. 6.

Paper chase of the Spartan Harriers, Brooklyn.

Walk of the Fresh-Air Club, Newfoundland, N. J., to Dover, leaving via Cortlandt Street Ferry, at 8:30 A. M.

Golf.—St. Andrew's Club championship tournament, St. Andrew's links, Yonkers.

Opening of the season at Dickel's Riding Academy.

Chess.—International tournament, at Union Square Hotel, 5 P. M.

Hunt meet of the Meadowbrook Hunt, Westbury Pond and Meadowbrook.

Ride of the New-York Riding Club, at Durland's Academy.

Shooting. — One - hundred - shot championship tournament, open to all, at Wissel's Cypress Hills Park, Brooklyn; Rye Gun Club's all-day tournament, at Rye, N. Y.

Cycling.—Road races of the Montclair Wheelmen, at Montclair, 9:45 A. M.; annual club races of the Riverside Wheelmen, at Rahway, 2:30 P. M.; Kings County Wheelmen, twenty-five-mile handicap road race, Springfield, L. I., 10 A. M.; New-York Wheelmen races, at White Plains; Amphion Wheelmen's century run to Oakdale, L. I., 5:30 A. M.; Elizabeth Wheelmen's ten-mile handicap, at Elizabeth; Mercury Wheel Club's five-mile club handicap, at Flushing, L. I.; Hudson County Wheelmen's annual road races, on the Boulevard, Jersey City, 2 P. M.; Dorlan's twenty-five-mile road race, at Freeport, L. I.; Newark Wheelmen's ten-mile sealed handicap, at Elizabeth, 3 P. M.; Morristown Wheelmen's twenty-five-mile road race, Summit course, at Morristown, N. J.

Football.—Officers North Atlantic Squadron vs. First Naval Battalion, State of New-York, Fourth Division, at Country Club, Westchester, 3:30 P. M.; Crescent Athletic Club vs. Cornell University, at Eastern Park; Volunteers of Harlem vs. Yale Consolidated team, at Polo Grounds; Hamilton Athletic Club vs. Betts Academy, at Stamford, Conn.; Hoboken High School vs. Cherry X team, at Stevens Institute grounds, Hoboken; Boston Athletic Association vs. Chicago Athletic Association, at Boston; Flushing Athletic Club vs. Columbia Freshmen, at Flushing; New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Yale seniors, at Bergen Point; Brooklyn High School vs. Irving Club, at Eastern Park, forenoon; Ridgewood Field Club vs. Orange Young Men's Christian Association, at Ridgewood, N. J.; Cranford Athletic Club vs. Westfield Athletic Club, at Cranford; Elizabeth Athletic Club vs. Princeton College Tigers, at Elizabeth.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7.

Football.—Andover Academy vs. Yale freshmen, at Andover, Mass.; Newark Academy vs. Princeton Preparatory School, at Newark; Massachusetts Institute of Technology vs. Bowdoin, at Boston.

THURSDAY, NOV. 8.

Meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, at the Tourist Cycle Club rooms, Paterson, N. J.

Opening music ride, at the Central Park Riding Academy.

Shooting.—Tournament of the Central New-York Trap Shooters League, at Syracuse.

Chess.—International tournament, at the Union Square Hotel, 5 P. M.

International Field Club trials, at Chatham, Ontario.

Football.—Condon School vs. Barnard School, at Mount Morris Park; Hamilton Institute vs. Columbia Grammar School, at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge; Columbia College class championship, sophomores vs. freshmen, at William's Bridge, 1 P. M.; Chicago Athletic Association vs. Brown University, at Providence.

A GREAT DAY FOR HIGH STEPPERS.

Many Fast Horses Speeded on Seventh Avenue Yesterday.

As the Winter season draws near every fine day is made the most of by riders and drivers who frequent Central Park and the avenues of the north end of the city. The mellow, balmy weather yesterday brought out one of the largest crowds that had been seen on Seventh Avenue this season. Long before the church bells of Harlem had begun ringing in the morning, the hoof beats resounded on the hard macadam roadway, and troops of men and women on horseback rode northward between the long rows of leafless elms which skirt this favorite drive on either side.

There were hundreds of early riders in pairs and in parties of half a dozen or more out for a breath of crisp, fresh morning air. One of the mounted policemen who stand guard along the famous thoroughfare to stop runaways and fast driving said that the outpouring of riders was greater than on any day since the Fall season began. More than 100 went from Durland's Riding Academy alone, and from Dickel's and the other schools in the vicinity of Fifty-ninth Street the number was almost equally large. One party, made up of members of the New-York Riding Club, included, among others, Messrs. D. E. Seybel, Walter J. Pech, Mr. Drahe, A. Schwab, Mr. Hanford, Otto Schaller, and Mr. Kilburn. Some others who rode out from Durland's were Mr. Phelps, Mr. Kremer, W. H. Jones, John Powell, and Mr. Ruhlander.

Following the first flight of horseback riders came the habitués of Fleetwood Park and the Suburban Club, who regularly speed their trotters up St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues to the clubhouses Sunday mornings and exchange news and gossip of the horses. D. S. Hammond, Col. Lawrence Kip, Capt. J. F. Dawson, S. W. Taylor, Jr., George Conklin, and many other well-known horsemen jogged their trotters in the direction of the popular Suburban clubhouse, while at Fleetwood there was an unusually large gathering of roadsters.

W. R. Janvier drove his old-time road mare, the pacer Binghamton Girl, who is credited with having paced a quarter in 0:30 on the Fleetwood track. Gen. Jacob Baiz, Consul for Guatemala, drove the gray mare Lady Hartford, 2:25¼, and mate. Fred Gerken jogged along behind his old-fashioned three-year-old trotter Redan, a green colt that has recently shown miles in 2:28, and that Mr. Gerken expects to have on the turf next season.

George Huber drove the big bay gelding Jumbo, by Aristos, a trotter that can pull his 200-pound owner a mile in 2:40 or better to road wagon.

H. R. Murray was out with Little Jake, and at the track he breezed the brown trotter a mile in 2:45 to wagon. The horse is by Sprague Golddust, 2:16¾, out of the dam of the famous young mare Psyche, 2:15¾, that was sold for $6,000 by Charles S. Green to the Hon. C. M. Reed of Erie, Penn., just after she won a great race at the Fleetwood Grand Circuit meeting last September. Erwin Davis, who owns the fast horse San Pedro, with a trotting record of 2:14½ and a pacing record of 2:10¾, drove a handsome pair of bay mares, Alexander Newburger drove Prince Albert, with a record of 2:26¼, hitched double with Philip Brainder's chestnut trotter. At the track Jerome Whelpley gave the pair a trial of half a mile to wagon, and they covered the distance in 1:16 the first time hitched together. Gabe Case had out his familiar pair of sixteen-hand chestnut geldings, and Rainsford Ingalls his speedy little road mare Morea, a three-year-old by Millionaire, 2:24. C. Y. Wemple, F. C. Deitz, John Rudd, J. R. Keim, M. J. Leonard, Capt. C. H. McDonald, and many other members of the New-York Driving Club were seen on the clubhouse piazza at Fleetwood.

Only a few notable trials took place at the track yesterday, most of the interest of the day centring in the talk about last week's horse sales at Madison Square Garden. Aaron Fowler brought out Fred Gerken's mare Vidalia, and to the surprise of everybody on the clubhouse sent her a quarter in :33 seconds, pacing. The mare has a trotting record of 2:23¼, and she has been known only as a trotter, but within a week Fowler has set her to pacing, and with remarkable success. Mr. Gerken expects to take a record of 2:10 next year at the lateral gait, and competent horsemen believe she will do it. She is eligible to the 3:00 class as a pacer, and with her fine turn of speed she is likely to be a famous one in the slow classes next season.

George H. Huber's young stallion Aristotle, by Aristos, was driven a mile in 2:20¾ by Trainer Sherrier, and the handsome horse stepped the last quarter under restraint in 33½ seconds—a 2:14 gait.

All the horsemen at Fleetwood were highly pleased with the result of the auction sales of trotting stock at Madison Square Garden last week, and the opinion was unanimous that the future of the harness horse is particularly bright.

Although no arrangements have been definitely made as yet for the appearance of the Salisbury-made stars at the track next Saturday, it is probable that the proposed matinée will be held. President Samuel McMillan is anxious to bring the crack performers together, and it has tendered the use of the track to Mr. Salisbury for the exhibition. Among the famous horses in the collection are Robert J., 2:01¾, the champion pacer; Alix, 2:03¾, the queen of the trotting turf; John R. Gentry, 2:03¾, the champion pacing stallion; Directly, 2:07¾, the fastest of all two-year-old pacers; Fantasy, 2:00, the champion four-year-old filly; Nightingale, 2:10¾, who holds the world's mile for three mile heats; Azote, 2:08

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CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist with waiting; first-class personal reference. M. C., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid and assist with waiting; has two years' reference from last employer. 288 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and laundress; best city references. 1,702 2d Av., near 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can assist with waiting in private family; two years' best city reference. M. H., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist in dining room; present employer can be seen. 413 Fifth Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting. Apply, Monday morning, at 49 East 20th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; best reference; private family only. M. G., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid, or chambermaid and plain sewing; best city reference. Call, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at 1 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid and sewer in small family and make herself useful. Call, Monday, M. P., care of Mrs. Bachelard, 241 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a reliable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to the country; best city reference. K. F., 180 West 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; lately landed; willing and obliging. 353 East 48th St.; Naughton's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By experienced chambermaid and to do plain sewing or wait on lady. Call, Monday, 111 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By North of Ireland girl, with four references; good sewer; would do waiting in small family. Muller, 251 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 200 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a good chambermaid and waitress; four years' reference from last employer. Call, Monday, at 174 East 63d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; three years' good city reference. Call, Monday, at 123 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed, in private family, or to do general housework. Call, from 10 to 1, at 23 West 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; will wait on lady if required; first-class city reference. Call, for two days, at Dormer, 460 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Seamstress.—By young girl; willing and obliging; good references; Protestant. E. J., 257 West 42d St., Times Agency.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Swedish girl as chambermaid; will do plain sewing and assist with children; good city reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 224 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and laundress, in private family; willing and obliging; best city personal reference. 246 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing, in American family; best city reference; no cards. 1,076 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork; willing to assist with washing or sewing; can run machine. 325 East 28th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, 17, as chambermaid, or to do light housework. 1,195 1st Av., third floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; moderate wages; city or country. 13 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Canadian girl as chambermaid; can give best city reference. Call, Tuesday, at 180 East 108th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Quinn, 243 West 35th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid in private family; good city reference. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and DO PLAIN SEWING, or would wait on a lady; best city reference. M. L., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best city references. 612 5th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a woman of refinement as companion; proficient in writing, sewing and embroidery; would travel; best of reference. Bradford, 251 Columbus Av.

COMPANION.—By a lady, loving children, as companion and caretaker of young children in a cultivated home. Miss D., 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

A.—EXCELLENT SWEDISH COOK.—Competent in all branches of her duties; makes good sauces, excellent entrées, fine desserts; excellent references. 31 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; has four years' reference from last employer. Address, by letter only, Marie, 12 North Washington Square.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook in private family; understands soups, meats, and entrées; best city reference. 250 West 19th St. A. D.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference; do marketing; take full charge of kitchen, with or without kitchenmaid. A. B., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable colored girls; one as cook, other as chambermaid in flat or house. 210 West 61st St., Bank's bell; no cards.

COOK.—Understands all kinds good family cooking thoroughly; competent to take entire charge; marketing if required; city references. A. S., 508 West 28th St., care of Mrs. Peterson.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent cook; understands all kinds meats, soups, poultry, desserts; best city reference. Call, Monday, 1,069 Park Av., stationery store.

COOK.—Young English woman as first-class cook in private family; six years' city reference; capable of taking entire charge of kitchen. A. G., 666 6th Av.

COOK.—By good plain cook; no objection to coarse washing; good reference. 1,118 1st Av., top floor.

COOK.—By a fine cook, German, in a small club or gentleman's house; $35 to $40 monthly. D., 1,318 2d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as a first-class cook in a private family; has good city reference. Present employer, 43 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a good cook in small private family, and to do coarse washing; eight years' reference; city or country. 250 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family. Apply, at present employer's, 433 5th Av.

COOK.—By good, reliable cook; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 50 East 87th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl; leaving on account of family going to Europe. Can be seen at present employer's, 25 Irving Place.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in a nice private family; wages, $30; excellent reference. Call, Monday, 10 A. M., at 13 West 57th St.

COOK.—As plain cook and laundress; five years' reference. Call, from 9 to 2, Advertiser, 469 4th Av. No cards.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; good baker; city or country; best reference. 205 West 36th St., rear.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; in private family; best city references. 250 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant girl as first-class cook; best reference. 721 8th Av., in shoe store.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as good, plain cook; washing and ironing; good reference. 721 6th Av., ring King's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman; would assist with washing; best city reference. 136 West 49th St.

COOK.—By neat Swedish girl; first-class in all branches; wages, $35-$40 a month; best city reference. 106 East 34th St.

COOK and WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—In private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 112 East 26th St.; family going abroad.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; first-class city references. 339 West 40th St.

COOK.—By an English girl as good plain cook or general housework. 945 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class young cook in small American family; city or country; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, entrées, desserts, creams, &c.; excellent references; last employer can be seen. 132 East 27th St.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls together or separate; one good cook and laundress; three years' city reference; the other chambermaid and waitress; one year's city reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St.; Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; take entire charge of kitchen and marketing; best city reference. B. F., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city reference. E. M., 326 West 40th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two Norwegian girls, one as cook, the other as waitress or waitress and chambermaid; best references. Mrs. Gouerdes, 218 East 40th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as good plain cook and laundress; no objection to housework; reference. 212 West 35th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook; willing to do coarse washing; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 228 East 47th St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Frenchwoman as first-class cook; with single lady or gentleman; best of references. Mrs. M. Rouillard, 163 West 32d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By an experienced, capable woman; first-class manager; superior cook; large concern preferred; unexceptionable references. Cuisine, 950 East 161st St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best references. L., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all kinds of cooking; over eight years' very best city references. B. M., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; private family; takes full charge; with kitchenmaid; best reference. Agnes, 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a French cook; just arrived; good references here from a lady acquaintance at Nice; can do all kinds of French cooking; age, 26. 108 West 29th St. A. G.

COOK.—By respectable woman; understands her business in all kinds of cooking and baking; assist with washing; good city reference. 222 East 70th St., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; private family; competent in all branches; with or without kitchenmaid; best city reference. E., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By American young woman; excellent cook; private family; understands her business; first-class references. Address, two days, 409 West 50th St., Mrs. Clare's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron in small family; has three years' reference; would do housework in a nice family. Call, for two days, McCaffery, 482 East 53d St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young woman as good cook and to assist with washing; best of city reference from last place. 304 East 25th St.; ring Wheeler's bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent reference. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent girl; good bread baker; soups; desserts, &c.; would assist with washing; three years' references. 13 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant cook; bread and biscuit maker; understands soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; best reference. Mrs. L. Boyd, 351 East 43d St., one flight, front.

COOK.—By young Frenchwoman as first-class cook in private family; disengaged Nov. 10; wages, $50; with kitchenmaid; references. B. F., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as first-class cook in small private family; city reference. M. G., 121 West 19th St., first floor, front; no cards.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches of French and English cooking; city or country; four years' city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; experienced in all branches; plain, fancy; French and American cooking; good baker and manager; marketing; city reference. 252 West 30th St.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept, thoroughly understands her business; personal city reference. K. G., 147 East 50th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands her business in every detail 339 West 49th St. Tuthill.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman by the day or week; good cook and laundress; city reference. 239 9th Av. Wood.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework. 1,340 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as good cook and laundress; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 202 West 60th St., Kelly's bell.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman as cook in a private family; city or country; giving first-class reference. Call, two days, 18 Minetta St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; no objection to boarding; best city reference. 400 East 29th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; good reference. A. L., 294 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; willing to assist with washing; four years' best city reference. B. L., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By excellent cook; understands all the branches; would go by day, week, or month; first-class references. 1 East 17th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; good city reference. C. B., 136 West 33d St., Bell 9.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress; German; to go out by the day or week; good reference. Mrs. Keyser, 327 West 38th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Fourteen years with Lord & Taylor and Ballings; perfect-fitting, stylish dresses, $10; dresses remodeled. Miss Ward Salzer, 108 East 27th St., one door east of 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; by the day with private family; perfect fitter, draper; makes the latest styles; remodels; reference; terms, $1.75. Miss Campbell, Box 376 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker will make dresses at home from $5 up; very stylish; best reference. Marie, Box 295 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like more work; will go out or home; can give 12 years' reference; good families. M. Corkitt, 215 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes a few more customers at home or out by the day. Miss Martin, 1,112 Park Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wishes a few customers at her home; best city reference. Miss Broderick, 246 East 39th St., Bell 2.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day; can cut, fit, and make over; terms, $1.50; city references. R. V., 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; more customers by the day, or at home; first-class cut and fit guaranteed; moderate prices. 940 6th Av. Krohn.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced French dressmaker; out or home; cut and fit; $3 per day. 379 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—A few more engagements by the day. J. McCallum, 535 East 87th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker, thorough family seamstress, work by the day; personal references. Mrs. Hamm, 91 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns from $8 to $12; best city reference. 202 West 43d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young foreign lady of education as governess or companion, either visiting or resident, in refined family; excellent linguist; French, German, English branches; music; drawing; would travel; highest references. L. S., 1,267 Broadway, Room 13.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; diplomée; very successful; afternoon engagements; would take the children out if necessary; first-class city references. J. G., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a young French lady as governess or nursery governess for growing children; best references. Mademoiselle, 156 Henry St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—As competent governess or companion; speaks fluently French, German, English; good in music. Governess, 990 6th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By young French lady, best linguist teacher, as governess; first-class city references. Madamoiselle D., 69 East 61st St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By refined, educated young lady. C. F., 1,227 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Educated; to children in good family; gives lessons in German; good reference. 230 East 75th St., care Mrs. Shaaf.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a German lady as housekeeper; widower or bachelor apartments. Mrs. Yrmen, 216 East 39th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID.—By a Protestant housemaid; best city references. Housemaid, care of Mrs. Jones, 209 East 44th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in a small family, or would do kitchenwork in a private family; five years' reference. 308 West 39th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl for light housework in small family. 320 West 50th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do housework or assist with chamberwork. 349 West 45th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl at light housework and care for children. 942 West 10th St.; grocery store.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By an experienced young Protestant girl in first-class family; highly recommended. 108 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

KITCHENMAID.—By a strong young Swedish woman as kitchenmaid; under a chef preferred. 733 7th Av., top floor.

KITCHENMAID.—By young Swedish woman in private family; references. 508 West 28th St. Mrs. Peterson.

KITCHENMAID.—French; strong and willing; in private family of two or three. B. R., 1,242 Broadway.

KITCHENMAID.—By French girl, lately landed, as kitchen girl. 411 West 42d St., second flat.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent, quiet, educated North German as lady's maid or companionable maid to grown children; good sewer, dressmaker; traveler and packer; willing and obliging; good reference. H. M., 486 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class lady's maid; very good dressmaker and hairdresser; nine years in Paris; recommended by her last employer in New-York City. M. P., care of Mrs. Cunningham, 239 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French maid; hairdresser; good seamstress; competent in all maid's duties; good city reference. E. S., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; willing to wait on young ladies; seven years' first-class city references. C. M., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French first-class lady's maid; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; best references. A. D., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; good seamstress; best city references; no objection to young ladies. Call, Monday, at 826 Washington St. Mrs. Kruger.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class German maid; good seamstress, dressmaker, and packer; accustomed to travel; best references. M. Schussler, 343 3d Av., near 26th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young French girl as lady's maid and seamstress; private house; first-class references. 142 West 17th St., bakery.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; reliable in all her duties; cut, fit; good hairdresser; best city references. F. R. T. O., 222 West 38th St.

LADY'S MAID.—A first-class French lady's maid; also for young misses; perfect hairdresser; seamstress; best city references. M. E., care Mrs. Melville, 200 West 57th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Or nurse for growing children, by a French person; speaks English; very good seamstress; best city references. A. B., 117 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID—German; experienced in her duties; good hairdresser, packer, sewer; can take charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. S., 140 East 31st St.

MAID.—A young lady, lately arrived from Norway, wishes a situation in a first-class American family as maid for a child and give lessons in music in consideration of learning English. Call, Monday, at 108 East 56th St., first floor.

MAID.—Good dressmaker; cut and fit; understands hair; good packer and traveler; willing and obliging. 209 West 85th St.

MAID.—By a German of refinement as maid to elderly lady or grown children; city or country; best city references. P. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By young Englishwoman as maid; or maid to grown child; good seamstress; can furnish best of references. B. A., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a Protestant person; not long in the country; will be found willing and obliging; can be highly recommended. E. M., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a competent French Swiss person as maid to elderly lady or invalid; good seamstress; willing and obliging; best references. J. M., care Mme. Barriere, 239 West 32d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—To growing children; good city reference from last employer. T. M., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—In American family; best city reference. B. T., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent dressmaker; good packer and traveler; exceptional reference. L. S., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young American woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; references from the best private families of the city. M. W., care of Mrs. G. Heater, 106 East 120th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as excellent laundress and seamstress, or assist in any other work; city reference. 401 East 74th St.; ring Walshe's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes a situation for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend as a first-class laundress. 54 West 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day, week, or month; assist with other work; good city reference. Mary Allen, 155 West 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference; in private family; city or country; neat; orderly; good manager; shirts, collars. First-class, 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young, respectable girl as laundress and assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 375 West 46th St.; ring Lynch's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress and assist in chamberwork or do laundrywork alone; American family; best city reference. 200 East 35th St., Donnelly's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; very best reference. Call at present employer's, 37 East 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman disengaged on Nov. 7; in a private family; wages, $22; references. S. B., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Would take washing home by the month or dozen; open air drying. B. Miller, 235 West 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. M. J., 249 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will do some chamberwork in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Englishwoman in private family; two years' city reference. 457 4th Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; do all kinds fine washing; best city reference; wages, $25. M. C., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; excellent city reference; lady can be seen. V. N., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; good laundress; personal reference from last employer. 453 West 52d St. Miss Mellin.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in small private family; best city reference. 980 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, in a private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, 132 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By the day, or to do housecleaning; good reference. 204 East 25th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent young woman; capable to take entire charge; best reference from last employer. 138 West 33d St., Bell 5.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a young North of Ireland woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of baby from birth; best personal reference. 303 West 43d St.; no cards.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infants' nurse; thoroughly understands the entire care from birth; particularly good in case of delicate child; willing to travel. Lady can be seen from 11 to 1 at present employer's, 841 Madison Av.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to obtain a good position for an experienced and trustworthy child's nurse, whom she can highly recommend. Call, between 10 and 12, at 68 West 68th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent, first-class French nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; four years' highest city and personal reference; wages, $25. Call, Monday, 218 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent American Protestant for infant or one or two growing children; very best personal city reference. A., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a reliable French girl, lately landed, speaks little English, as nurse or maid for grown children; good sewer. M. B., 158 West 36th St.

NURSE.—Infant's nurse, by experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 118 West 56th St.

NURSE.—By competent, trustworthy person, as nurse; best of reference; plain sewer; will travel; can care for infant from birth. Call, Monday, Shields, 135 West 60th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-experienced infant's nurse; English; can take entire charge, and understands bottle-feeding; highest references. M. S., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent Protestant nurse; thoroughly understands bottle-feeding; willing and obliging. March, Box 298 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent woman as nurse to invalid or elderly lady; ten years' reference. Call, between 10 and 12, Monday, 118 East 30th St.

NURSE.—By competent nurse, to take entire charge of infant; understands bottle feeding; would assist with chamberwork; city reference; city or country. 227 East 46th St.

NURSE.—By a young English girl, lately landed, as child's nurse; assist with chamberwork; experience on the other side; willing and obliging. A. B., 633 2d Av.

NURSE, &c.—American Protestant girl as nurse and to sew; best city references. 135 West 60th St.

NURSE.—Competent to take entire charge of baby or growing children; city reference. 118 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse, or wait on lady; good sewer; excellent reference from employer. 111 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By competent woman as infant's nurse; first-class city reference; city or country. 72 Madison Av.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse for growing children; good seamstress; good references. E. Gigour, 325 West 21st St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; infant preferred. 67 Columbus Av.; ring third bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French girl as seamstress or maid; good references. N. O., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Swedish girl; good embroiderer, as seamstress and do light chamberwork; wages, $20; first-class city references. H. H., 135 East 17th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; good cutter, fitter, operator, and family sewer; willing to assist with other work; wages moderate. H. Sullivan, 413 West 54th St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a Swede as seamstress and chambermaid or wait on young ladies or an elderly lady. Call, Monday, before 1, at present employer's, 180 Madison Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; engagement two days a week; understands cutting and fitting; boys' clothing a specialty. Mrs. Black, 556 Grand St., Brooklyn, E. D.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; understands all kinds of salads and wines; leaving on account of family going to Europe; 18 months' reference; present employer can be seen. 215 East 86th St., between 3d and 2d Avs.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly-competent waitress; can take man's place in private family; understands salads, &c.; best city reference. L. C., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By competent waitress and parlormaid, in private family; willing to go to the country; best references. A. F., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress in private family; best city reference; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $20. M. F., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best of personal reference. C. L., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; two and a half years' reference. M. F., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By an English-trained young woman; takes a butler's place; highest references from last employer; city or country. 159 West 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in a private family in the city; disengaged when suited; wages, $20; references. R. M., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress or parlormaid; city references; last employers can be seen. M. M., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; can carve and serve wines; best city references. 210 East 28th St.

WAITRESS.—In private family; no objection to a short distance in country; best city reference. 142 West 17th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress and parlormaid, or waitress and chambermaid in small family; good city reference. 113 West 53d St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; good reference. Call, Monday, at former employer's, 128 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; is highly recommended. Call at present employer's, 116 East 37th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; best city reference. 142 East 28th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a woman to take home washing; gentleman's or family wash; one who thoroughly understands it; air dry; no acids used; best city reference. 266 West 36th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—By professional operator; treats ladies at their homes. Operator, Box 135 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; work at home; will go out for dictations. J. H., 650 3d Av., Times Agency.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By experienced butler, perfectly understanding his business in every detail; accustomed to the finest service; sober, reliable, steady man; several years' excellent city references; employer can be seen. Trustworthy, Box 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a good, experienced Frenchman; age, 31; in private family; city or country; best reference from first-class American family; willing, obliging, and perfectly sober; understands his business in all branches. B. P., 108 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—A gentleman closing his house wishes to procure a position for his butler, who is a sober, steady, honest, and thoroughly-experienced Englishman, 31 years old, and accustomed to the finest service. Massena, Box 273 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; thoroughly efficient, sober, and trustworthy, married, active and accustomed to finest service; highest references from former employers. A. B., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—By a thoroughly-reliable young man; understands all connected with inside duties, as reference can certify; best European and city reference. J. P., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; age, 39; speaks English fluently; thoroughly understands his duties; sober, honest, and obliging; eight years' good reference from last employer. K. A., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; speaks English; 32; single; understands his business; care parlor floor; willing and obliging; first-class personal city references. Eugene, Box 292 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife in a small private family; both are responsible servants; capable to take full charge of a house; best city personal references; wages reasonable. M. R., 152 6th Av., Times agency.

BUTLER and DRESSMAKER.—By young French couple as butler and dressmaker in private family; man speaks English, French, and German; best of Paris and city family references. Gassier, 232 West 28th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; understands his business in all its branches, especially receptions and dinner parties; keep silver like new. G. V., 54 Clinton Place.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; strictly sober; willing, obliging; charge of dining room floor; best recommendations; city or country. Galbrun, 126 West 27th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class silver cleaner; city reference from last employer. J. M., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; age, 31; willing to be useful; first-class city references; last employer will personally recommend him. J., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; good reference from last place. John, Box 303 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; just arrived from Paris; having first-class references from leading families; willing and obliging. F. R., 108 West 29th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN, (First-class.)—By a Frenchman, where three men are kept; has been in first-class family in New-York; first-class city references. L. B., 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman as butler; understands his duty; very willing and obliging; first-class city references. J. M., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; age, 25; thoroughly competent; honest and sober; excellent city references; four years with last employer. H., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. 21 West 56th St., present employer's.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly-experienced servant; competent in every respect, and in possession of first-class English and New-York references. N. A., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly competent in all his duties; good valet, and can shave; first-class personal reference. W., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent man; strictly sober and reliable; first-class English and New-York references. R. R., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent Swiss as first-class butler in private family; best reference. A. L., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young man; long and satisfactory reference from last place. J. B., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Understands his business; 4 years' recommendations from last place; lady can be seen. 2 West 54th St.

BUTLER.—By competent young colored man in private family as first-class butler; best city reference; last employer seen. 145 West 30th St.

BUTLER or VALET; excellent references. L. E. B., 661 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands care of gentleman's stable; city or country; careful, stylish driver; sober, honest, and industrious; thirteen years' best city reference. P. B., 124 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By a sober, experienced married man; no children; understands the proper care of horses and their surroundings; can milk; city or country; best family reference. G. D. S., 356 Bleecker St., barber's shop.

COACHMAN—USEFUL MAN.—Single; trustworthy; reliable; thorough groom; careful driver; steam and hot-air furnaces; abstainer; city or country; highest references. Competent, Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes position for her coachman, who is a thoroughly-competent man in every respect; stylish city driver. 15 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent man; good driver; thoroughly understanding horses; will take in or out of town. Apply, at present employer's, R. H. Roberston, 160 5th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Understands horses; thoroughly experienced in city and country; has good reference; every satisfaction given in regard to character. C., Box 208 Times.

COACHMAN.—Understands the business thoroughly; good city driver; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; first-class city reference. 132 West 20th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a reliable man; understands his business thoroughly; first-class references; city or country. Mrs. Clarence S. Houghton, 265 Broadway, office.

COACHMAN.—Swede; first-class; in private family; careful city driver; no objection to country; best of reference. P. A., Box 845 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN, GARDENER.—Scotch; wife cook and laundress; first-class reference. George, 152 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a man who thoroughly understands his business; best city references. Patrick Graham, 355 West 47th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young single man; well up in the business; has first-class references. J. S., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Competent; single; six years' best city reference from one place. W. H., 151 East 47th St.

THE "SHORT-AB" CORNER.

Above Sponging on His Relatives.

From Blue and Gray for November.

During the residence in New-Orleans of Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church he was known in that city as a free and generous giver to charity. When the late war was at its height the Bishop was constantly importuned for aid, and as constantly gave it where the request was worthy of attention.

One day in the latter part of 1863 the Bishop was busy on a sermon, when he received a request to visit the bedside of a man far out in the suburbs of the city. The name was new to him; he was very busy, and asked to be excused. But no refusal would be taken, and the Bishop entered his carriage and drove to the man's house.

He had expected to find his petitioner in the last stages of disease, but, to his surprise, the man appeared in excellent health. The Bishop then asked him if he desired spiritual counsel.

"No, Bishop Newman," the man proudly replied, "I don't want any of your advice. I'm a hard-shell Baptist, and I'm all right. What I do want is $100 to get to Natchez, where I have relatives."

Although somewhat startled by the brazen presumption of the man, the Bishop ventured to say:

"Isn't $100 considerable for a ticket to Natchez?"

"Well, yes, I suppose it is. But do you think I want to sponge on my poor relations after I get there?"

An Excuse Worse than None.

From Texas Siftings.

Occasionally the most adroit man manages to trip himself up. Not long ago Mr. Dusenbury of Harlem did not reach his home until 8 o'clock in the evening, instead of at 6, as usual.

"It isn't my fault," he said to his wife, who met him in the hall. "It's all the fault of that confounded old bore, Jemison. He has been boring me to death in my office for the last two hours. I couldn't get rid of him."

"Ah, indeed," said Mrs. Dusenbury, with a cynical smile, "don't talk so loud; Mr. Jemison has been in the parlor waiting for you to come home for the last two hours, and he may hear you."

Disappointment.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"Talk about the freedom of the ballot," exclaimed the emancipated female, upon returning from the polls, "it's all a myth. Why, don't you know, I had it all thought out how I was going to vote before I went there. I was going to have a pink ballot with mauve lettering and use a heliotrope stamp, but when I got there they gave me a hideous black and white thing, and said I must take that or none. The idea!"

The Baker's Expedient.

From the Washington Star.

"It's mighty hard luck that Congress isn't in session," said the baker who isn't satisfied with a fair profit.

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ON THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

DR. PARKHURST SAYS THEY CONSTITUTE THE ISSUE.

CITY AFFLICTED WITH ETHICAL BANKRUPTCY

Up to Now Pricking the Political Conscience Has Produced No Pain.

INIQUITY AS A NORMAL CONDITION.

Dr. Parkhurst Pronounces the Tammany Rulers a Lot of Moral Incurables—Says They Are Anarchists in That They Defy All Constituted Law in Order to Carry Out Their Corrupt Designs—He Depicts the Harm to Youth from Seeing Bad Men Fill Exalted Stations—The Result of the Fight Will Have a Far-Reaching Effect in Other Ring-Ridden Cities.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst delivered a sermon at his own church, Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning. The church was full to overflowing, so that hundreds of persons were unable to gain admittance.

The doctor's sermon dealt with next Tuesday's election. He took as his text Jeremiah, xxv., 5: "Turn ye again now every one from his evil way, and from the evil of your doings, and dwell in the land that the Lord hath given unto you and to your fathers for ever and ever."

"The circumstances under which we meet this morning," said Dr. Parkhurst, "afford all in the way of preface that the occasion requires. Those who understand the situation best are the ones who will most clearly appreciate the seriousness of the crisis through which, not only municipally, but also nationally, we are just now passing. We may say not only nationally, but even universally, for tangible evidence of the anxious interest taken in this struggle has reached us not only from England and the Continent of Europe, but from Asia, from as far away as Tasmania away round on the opposite side of the globe.

"It has become evident that the forces which are now contending with each other here are broader in their scope and longer in their intent than such as concern themselves with any single town or year; rather, that they are the energies of good and evil as long as the years and as wide as the world, which everywhere confront each other, but which just now are marshaled in concentrated warfare upon the arena of our own municipality.

"So that to-day, when we say that the personnel of our City Government is a quotation from every species of criminal that rotten civilization is able to produce, or the devil able to invent, we are simply asserting a commonplace that the moral intelligence of the entire country is prepared enthusiastically to consent to, and to-day that can be stated with no more fear of its provoking a presentment or an indictment than though I were to repeat the Sermon on the Mount or the ten laws that Moses brought down from the top of Sinai.

"And it is this moral property that makes out the distinctness of the present issue. The outlines of the conflict are as sharply marked as they were in the duel waged between Christ and Satan in the wilderness.

"In other words, avoid it as you like, and wince under it as you please, the election in this city next Tuesday will practically be nothing more nor less than a public vote on the Ten Commandments.

"The history of this city has reached a point of moral crisis. The general facts in the case are not so much better known than they were two years ago, but those facts have been so pared down to sharp angles, acute angles, that there is no longer any way to avoid seeing them, and they have been so pushed into the tissue of the general consciousness that that consciousness is stirred to reflection and compelled to action.

"There is nothing truer than the statement that has been reiteratedly made by parties that are themselves involved in these iniquities, that matters are in no worse shape now than they have been for a good many years. More than two years ago people well versed in the municipal situation were saying: 'These things are all true, but what are you going to do about it?' The staggering point in the situation was its moral lifelessness. Pricking the conscience produced no pain. We were suffering from ethical bankruptcy. We were being ruled by beasts, and yet it did not hurt our feelings. Our moral cuticle had become seared down to the situation.

"I am not speaking now of the conscience of our rulers—take them as they run, they haven't any; at least, any that is available for ethical effects. We have it from them directly that they cannot understand what this that we call moral indignation is all about. All that crime means to them is the liability of being sent to Sing Sing for it. With them remorse is a lost art. I am not saying that there are not exceptions to this. I am simply saying that, taken as a whole, the herd that is preying on us is composed of a lot of moral incapables that have breathed iniquity, eaten iniquity, drunk iniquity, and bartered in iniquity so long that to them iniquity is as actually a normal condition of things as property and decency are normal to the estimate of people that live righteously.

"But that is not the worst part of the matter, by any manner of means. The worst part of the matter is that it has struck a kind of moral paralysis into the heart of the community at large. Now this is the moral mire out of which we are slowly emerging. Now conceive to yourself the strategic character of the moment, and the unspeakable opportunity that will this week be at the command of the God-fearing people of this town, of taking this intensified condition of moral sentiment and sticking a pin in it, and making it a permanent fixture of our Municipal Government.

"Here is a chance to lift the chariot wheels out of the muddy ruts of human villainy and filth, and set them down on the hard, ringing pavement of the mind and will of God. This is what this election stands for, and it is all that it stands for.

"The District Attorney's office, upon which, according to repute, there hinges as much in the way of travesty of justice as in any other single department of our City Government—the District Attorney's office, through its chief exponent, has just given the public to understand that the present situation is substantially identical with what it has been for a number of previous administrations.

"Supposing that to be true—we may have our own opinion as to whether it is true—but suppose it to be true. That does not touch the matter. Supposing that there were an open cesspool down in City Hall Square, and that it had been there for 10 years, yes, for 100 years, and that as the principles of sanitation began to take scientific shape, men should begin to look more and more quizzically at that cesspool, and to resent with increasing seriousness its malodorousness and its fetid and typhoid-fever-producing properties, to what degree do you think it would satisfy the intelligent sense of the community to be told that it was an indignity to the pool to find fault with it; that it smelled no worse and caused no more mortality than it had been doing for half a century?

"Now, that is exactly what we have down there on City Hall Square—an open cesspool, a moral cesspool, and its fatality is not diminished nor its ethical stench sweetened by its having said for it that it has been polluting the air for 10 years, or even 100 years. There are developing in the community certain strenuous convictions as to municipal sewerage, and we are trying simply to contrive a system of piping that shall drain that political quagmire and see if we cannot get rid of the odor, the mire, and the fever germs, and the length of time that it has been lying there is neither interesting nor pertinent."

After alluding to the effect produced upon the minds of the younger portion of the community by the existing political situation, Dr. Parkhurst continued:

"But still more productive of young irresolution and degeneracy is the presence in our midst of the men who are officially exalted, but yet whom we know to be personally vile—individual incarnations of every imaginable breach of commandment, whether of God or man. It does not lie within the range of possibility that we should have a Mayor, or Judges, or the heads of important and responsible departments, who are either themselves individually tainted, or who are in transparent and eminent sympathy with those who are so tainted, without that fact operating with the power of an irresponsible and incurable blight in particular upon young men who grow up with an instinctive respect for high official position, and who therefore cannot contemplate the occupant of such a position, however confessedly vicious and contemptible, without to a degree identifying the position and the man who fills it and letting some of the dignity of the place insinuate itself into his conception of the functionary, varnishing with the semblance of grace that functionary's dishonor.

"When you tell over the inventory of the murderers, thieves, perjurers, bribe-takers, defaulters, drunkards, and libertines that are discharging high official functions in this city to-day, remember that each of them helps to make murder, theft, debauchery, and all the rest a little less repulsive to the moral tastes of your dear boy, and when you go to the polls on Tuesday think it over.

"But it is not only as parents, but as patriots, also, that you have to consider this matter. You cannot look intently and passionately into the situation of our own city without feeling that in a very true and momentous sense the conditions and prospects of the entire country are implicated in it. There is not a town of any considerable size in the Union that is not going to be either ennobled or degraded by our municipal issue on Tuesday. Just that relation is appreciated in many instances with painful intensity. If we weaken Satan's grip on New-York this week, there are anxious spirits scattered all through the country that will be saying on Wednesday morning: 'Well, if they can do it in New-York, we can do it in our town'; and they will do it!

"A successful blow struck for God and the right here on Manhattan Island will create a thousand echoes far and wide across the continent, and mean politics will look meaner, and filthy politicians will look filthier, and elevated statesmanship will appear grander to the mind and heart of every honest American. Everything is possible when once you have seen it done. There are no lessons like object lessons.

"It is a simple statement of historic fact to say that there are hundreds of movements similar to the one here in progress that have been initiated at the impulse of the moment, and every one of these movements is going to precipitate itself in a long leap toward consummation if they see the efforts of this city culminating in success.

"His must be a dead soul a hundred times dead—that is not thrilled with the gigantic impulse of such a consideration. It is as though you were able to put yourself at the heart of this great body politic, and produce an influence that should strengthen the pulse beat in each separate vein and artery of the system.

"This reference to the national bearing of our present situation suggests a point which needs to be made carefully, but which I am sure can be made safely, if it is made outspoken.

"One special phase of current national anxiety has its grounds in the wide prevalence at home and abroad by what is scientifically known as anarchy; and when it was intimated some days ago that there was a movement among certain Anarchists in this city looking to a combination for the replacement of our present City Government by one that was better, the instant conclusion in certain quarters appeared to have been that it was the latest effort of Beelzebub to cut out Beelzebub. Without having taken a brief for the Anarchists, and with no intention of pleading for their eccentric method of reforming history, I submit to your consideration that there are Anarchists and there are Anarchists.

"The genius of anarchy, you understand, of course, is nothing more or less than defiance of law. Now, while clearly there cannot be very much said in behalf of a system that starts with the abandonment of all system, yet defiance of law may be overt, or it may be covert. It may parade with red flags, or it may have the parade and omit the flags. As a general principle, the red-bannered procession is to be preferred, for then you know precisely who is who and what is what. If they omit the banners, they may still be Anarchists, but you may take them for nuns marching to a convent, or monks trooping to a monastery, or Mayors, Aldermen, Judges, and Commissioners administering a City Government.

"It clears the air, therefore, and simplifies matters vastly if they go well badged. Now, if there is anything that the Senate committee has succeeded in demonstrating to this city, particularly during the week past and yesterday, it is that the corporation of political reptiles that, in administering this city, has for its genius contempt for everything that is fixed and determinate, and that the outward ceremonies of legality under which it conducts its operation are simply the thin and sneaking disguise with which it seeks to mask its anarchial defiance of everything which is statutory; in other words, that the nerve and tissue of the system is anarchy in its essence, and of as pure a type as in Chicago or St. Petersburg, but unaccompanied by bunting, tricked out in the millinery of legality, lacking the ingeniousness of anarchy of the ordinary type, and on that account more perilous, because more insidious, as man shrinks in colder horror from the slimy serpent than he does from a frank and honest gorilla.

"Anarchy of the ingenious order plants hard blows upon the mailed front of civilization; anarchy of the Tammany type is every whit as defiant of law, but clandestinely introduces its subtle virus into the tissue of civilization. Oh, the red flag style is vastly to be preferred.

"But there is that in the situation which extends our thoughts even beyond national frontiers. It is not American conceit or bravado that prompts us to feel that Atlantic civilization is appointed to play an important rôle in the history and development of the nations at large; but we are not, as a nation, going to be able permanently to communicate impulses that we do not ourselves naturally incarnate. We are not going to be permanently able with our own morals and our religion to work foreign results other than those which we are able by the same morals and religion to produce at home.

"What we are will be the measure of what we can do, nationally as much as individually. The heathen have already begun to be suspicious of religion imported from America which shows itself under such hideous forms of development in so many visitors from America. And if America and if New-York has not in its Christianity virile tension sufficient to subdue its own heathen, and protect itself from its own outlaws, it will lack just those credentials needed to secure its hospitable reception and entertainment in Pekin and Madagascar.

"In every aspect, then, under which we may survey the situation, our hearts beat with high anticipation in the same instant in which we tremble with unspeakable solicitude.

"If a few loopholes of insight that have been almost accidentally gained into the unfathomable depths of pollution in have brought to view so much that is loathsome and unutterable, what must we imagine would be the full story of dishonor if it could be told in the horror of all its details?

"One thing that we have to remember is that with the nation, as with the individual, sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death. There is no power, even in the might of God, to recover a people and set it again upon a high track of destiny when it has once reached a certain point of moral decay.

"History declares that with a directness and with an emphasis of reiteration that is overwhelming and appalling. You can love your country and work for it, and pray and bleed for it, but there is a stage of rottenness which when once reached, the country is doomed already beyond the love of God or the power of the Holy Ghost to do anything for it.

"If you do not fancy that way of stating it, you can look into your bibles, or examine history generally, and find the matter put, perhaps, in a manner more to your liking, but the matter is the same. National sin means national poison, and the unstemmed progress of national disease means eventual national deaths. It always has and always will and, God will make no exception in behalf of the Western Continent.

"If there is no way of staying the tide of pollution that is setting with so full and cozy a current as has been so repulsively demonstrated in our own town, there is not much remaining for us to do but to wait for destiny, and pray the Lord to take us before the year of destiny comes.

"Although I had some lively suspicions as to the real condition of affairs when I first spoke to you upon the matter two years ago last February, I confess that at that time my worst presentments hardly more than grazed the actuality as it has since been disclosed, and I do profundly thank the Lord for the stimulating obstructions that were put in our way by the canting hypocrites that whined about the danger of having attention drawn to matters that might bruise public sensibilities and tarnish the general mind. The language that was then used by those filthy Pecksniffs read in the vivid light of recent developments bills us with what I dare call a holy loathing, beyond the power of all words to express or even suggest.

"Now, that is our city government, and what is this town going to do with it? Is there a man in New-York, provided only he even imagines himself to be respectable, that, with the case boldly put to his own conscience, dares stand up and tell even this own heart that he is going to vote on the side of municipal dishonor and government rot?

"A hundred years from to-day history on this side and on the other side of the Atlantic will be in some measure what the momentous issues of this week make it. The country is witnessing us. The nations from afar have diligent eyes fixed upon us. The years to come are going to frame their purposes from the material of this week's verdict. May the almighty spirit of God so possess this vast metropolis on the coming Tuesday as to lift us momentarily out of the tainted atmosphere we are breathing, draw us into visible fellowship with those overeaching realities that abide through all the days and years, reveal to us the pregnant possibilities of the supreme moment, and enthuse the enlightened and earnest citizenship of New-York so as to mass itself upon the one grim and muscle-knotted foe that we have to meet, that from this time on virtue shall mean more, vice be painted blacker, despair seize the beggarly mob that have been trying to filch the jewels from our municipal crown, and the door be opened to a nobler future of American dignity, prosperity and power."

WHAT REFORM VICTORY MEANS.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon Deals in Plain Talk at Association Hall.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon spoke at Association Hall, East Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon, on the political situation.

"Before I take up my subject," said Mr. Dixon, "I wish to correct a report which appeared in an early edition of an afternoon paper yesterday, to the effect that I had not registered. Of course, I registered, and on the first day of registration, too, and before I breakfasted.

"Now I am going to talk to-day on 'What Reform Victory Means.' I will not preach an orthodox sermon from an ecclesiastical point of view. I will speak directly on politics. If any of you are shocked by this statement, you can leave the hall; there are plenty of people out on the sidewalk who will be glad to get your seats."

Nobody left, and Mr. Dixon smiled and continued:

"This theme is of overwhelming and transcending importance. I have chosen for my text the significant words, 'Thou are weighed in the balance and found wanting.'

"If reform is carried, your city will stand redeemed; the Hon. P. Divver will resign. If Grant is elected, he never will resign. If Strong is elected, he will be impeached so quickly that he will wish he had resigned. Reform means that there will be no such man as Joseph Koch on the bench. Thomas Grady will find himself little in demand, and there will be no such man as John J. Scannell in office.

"Reform victory will also mean the reorganization of every department, from top to bottom. The stealings of Tammany Hall have far surpassed the wildest dream of its founders. Tweed's rascality reached only the sum of $6,000,000, but the scheme now in vogue gives to Tammany $15,000,000 a year in theft. This is called the new Tammany.

"Put in a reform Mayor, and there will be no more juggling with the Grand Jury.

"The Grand Jury was packed when Joseph Koch had me arrested and indicted. An indictment was obtained against me in three minutes. I was indicted because I was the first minister in New-York to defend Dr. Parkhurst and his work.

"I investigated the composition of that Grand Jury, and found that on it there were four Tammany Hall General Committeemen, and the rest were saloon keepers and Tammany heelers.

"Immediately afterward I made the direct statement that the Grand Jury was packed. They said they would have me indicted for contempt. Why didn't they do it?"

TAMMANY IS RESPONSIBLE.

The Rev. Charles W. Millard Talks on the Condition of Municipal Affairs.

At the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church last evening the Rev. Charles W. Millard took as a text "Stand against the workers of political iniquity." He said in part:

"This is a time when a Christian minister whose convictions are clear may speak forth boldly without any apology for his utterances. I propose to take my stand here to-night, not as a partisan, but as a preacher of righteousness.

"Should a preacher mistake notoriety for moral power, or yield to the temptation to make his pulpit a mere sensational claptrap annex to the daily newspaper, he would be deserving of condemnation as one who threw in the dust his royal crown and deserted the throne of his glorious might.

"Some of us trembled for Dr. Parkhurst when he sounded his great trumpet blast, some months ago. Perhaps it is not too much to say that to-day he is the most powerful individual force for reform in this city. The agitation he set in motion has spread throughout the metropolis and the Nation. A legislative committee of investigation has already uncovered enough rascality, rapacity, and foul corruption to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest, self-respecting citizen.

"Two questions now arise. One is, Can we in any way free ourselves from this shameful tyranny of evildoers? The answer to this question will depend on the answer to the other question. Can we trace the responsibility for this condition of things to its guilty source? We trace that responsibility back, not to a party, but to an organization whose name is familiar to you all.

"The Tammany Society has been for the most part responsible for the government, or misgovernment, of this city during all the years of our degradation. Perhaps we ought to say, more correctly, the controlling clique in that society. There are honorable men in that organization who never dreamed of the depths of disgrace to which they have been plunged. Nevertheless, as an organization, Tammany Hall is to-day responsible for the misrule in this city.

"It is claimed as a crushing rejoinder to this that this corruption has prevailed among Democrats and Republicans alike. The exact facts are that men who have called themselves Democrats and others who have called themselves Republicans have been alike involved in guilty responsibility. What of that?

"It is just this that we claim makes our contest in this city a non-partisan one. Our battle is non-partisan. My sermon is non-partisan. My appeal to your citizenship, your patriotism, your conscience, is non-partisan.

"Men are virtually told that the effort in New-York to secure good municipal government will humiliate and imperil the National Democracy. What nonsense! What cruel aspersion upon the character of a great national party!"

WILL HAVE NO LEAGUE WITH SIN.

Father Ducey Talks Plainly on the Attitude of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Rev. Thomas J. Ducey of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church touched upon municipal matters in his sermon yesterday morning, and gave the members of his congregation some advice as to how they should vote.

He began by saying that it appeared to him that many Catholics were unmindful of the fact that they were living children of the living Church. They did not appreciate the responsibility that rested upon their shoulders. To him it appeared that every Catholic's first devotion was to his God, and next came his devotion to pure citizenship. The duty owed the Church was not to be lived a half hour every Sunday.

The duty of the Church, the preacher said, was not only to purify individual souls, but to purify the community as well. The Church was not the servant of any organization. It was the one great third party, which always held the balance of power.

If there was any one in the city who was not shocked and ashamed at the stories told before the Lexow committee on Saturday, he was not worthy of consideration from any self-respecting man.

"It is appalling," he continued, "to think of the awful revelations of crime that have been made. It is time that every pulpit in the city should cry out against these men in high places who are tainted, more tainted than many of the criminals that are now behind prison bars."

Speaking of the Catholics who were party to the crime, vice, and corruption, he said that it were far better that they were out of the Church. Better far that that they scoffed at the Church than lived the shameful lives that they did. He said that if this corruption in municipal matters was to continue, it was impossible that the Catholic Church, as a body, should escape censure.

"Let us," he continued, "once and for all silence the charge that we have any affiliation with corruptors, no matter how much they profess Catholicism. Let us not be the cockle, but the wheat, and let us not by our silence be accessories to sin."

ROBBED BOTH GOD AND THE DEVIL.

Dr. Iglehart Says Tammany Hall Has Been True to None.

The Rev. Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart preluded his sermon in the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church last evening by pertinent references to the coming election. He said in part:

"Good people confidently expect that Tuesday next will end the wicked and merciless tyranny of Tammany Hall; that the ballots will not be the accustomed birdshot, barely lodging in the hide of the tiger, but the rifle ball that will pierce his heart.

"As the question of honesty is being raised, the eyes of the people are not cast toward Divver, or Sheehan, or Martin, or Croker, or Gilroy, or Grant, but to Strong and Goff, to the Committee of Seventy, to Republicans, Democrats, Populists, Prohibitionists, to Protestants, Catholics, Jews, who know the right and dare maintain it, who see the wrong and intend to overthrow it.

"The friends of good government should be courageous, but not overconfident. There is a tremendous majority to overcome.

"Judas betrayed Christ, and hanged himself. We have a greater traitor in our midst. Tammany, who first betrayed God and then betrayed the devil, breaking every vow to virtue, and then stealing by the wholesale from vice."

A PROTEST FROM A HEBREW.

The Rev. Joseph Silverman Speaks His Mind on the A. P. A.

The Rev. Joseph Silverman preached yesterday in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, on "Civil and Religious Liberty in 1894." The preacher, although he did not mention it by name, denounced scathingly the A. P. A., and said it was entirely alien to American institutions. He said:

"We are beginning to get accustomed to wrongdoing. Political parties, in order to save themselves, do not hesitate to override law, rights, liberty, and to use bribes, intimidation, and coercion. They do not hesitate to appeal to prejudices, national, racial, and religious. They seek votes, and the means are immaterial.

"This partisanship ran riot at one time, and concentrated itself into the so-called Know-Nothing Party, and sought to appeal to national prejudice with the doctrine of America for Americans only. It sought at aonther time to appeal to race prejudice with the cry that we should stand for the white man as against the black man.

"The worst feature of this partisanship is its appeal to religious prejudice. The Constitution especially declares that Congress 'shall make no law respecting the establishment of a religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof,' and yet from time to time men seek to gain votes for themselves and their party by resorting to means that savor much of partisanship. The separation of Church and State, our religious liberty, so dear to us all, is constantly menaced.

"The ideal of American citizenship must indeed have sunk very low when we go into midnight secret conclaves, formulate resolutions, take oaths, and scheme practically to disfranchise a body of citizens on religious grounds. This organization exists under several names, therefore I desist from mentioning it. Its work is patent to all.

"Again, the curse of religious hatred is resurrecting from the cold grave; again the dry bones are rattling and stalking through the land. This organization seems to me to be only another form of the Ku-Klux-Klan that prevailed in the South immediately after the war, the object of which was to annul the law granting civil liberty to the black man ineffective.

"Such an organization exists for the purpose of making ineffective Article II. of the Constitution. It should be treated as a conspirator against the Constitution of the United States, as it is now being attempted to declare it in New-Jersey.

"Every State in the Union, and even the National Government, should be incited to condemn and uproot it. If it is possible for such an organization to take root in this country for the purpose of destroying religious liberty, then where is our greatest boast of freedom?

"Have the Middle Ages returned? Are we really living in the nineteenth century? Is this America we are in, a country at the gates of which rises Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World? The light must have gone down, for it does not penetrate into the underground court of 1894, that sits to deliberate whether a man's religion is of the approved order before it will vote him into public office.

"Happily, the religious question is not made an issue in this country. May it never be introduced into American politics! Let it be strangled in the cradle and die as ignominiously as it came to life. Let it not have a public funeral.

"We few can fully sympathize with any people that is similarly dealt with, and, as we have for ages protested against every form of intolerance and religious hatred and persecution, so we now rise and protest with all our might against this secret and mysterious attack upon a sister religion."

All Eyes Will Be on New-York.

The Rev. John A. B. Wilson, pastor of the West Eighteenth Street Church, preached last evening on "The Issues to be Settled on Tuesday." He said:

"The eyes of the civilized world are upon the great City of New-York. The battle to be lost or won on the 6th of November is attracting more attention and is of greater interest than that between China and Japan. A victory for Tammany Hall means a calamity to the civilized world. It means the setting back of the hand of progress.

"A vote for this institution is an indorsement of all the bribery, blackmail, clubbing, kidnapping, malfeasance, and corruption in office of every kind exposed by the Senate committee."

Dr. Peters on the Amendments.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters, at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and Western Boulevard, spoke last evening on the Constitutional amendments. He said in part:

"Municipal reform will be assured by the adoption of the amendment divorcing our municipal from State and National elections.

"The amendment that no naturalization papers be granted within ninety days preceding election is framed in the interest of a pure ballot."

Concerning the anti-pool selling amendment, he said:

"It is but self-defense to every banker who employs clerks, to every employer who intrusts money to other hands, to every father who has sons, to every man who loves righteousness, to vote for this measure, framed in the interest of virtue and honesty."

Unknown Suicide in Brooklyn.

An unknown man, twenty-eight years old, who applied for lodgings in the house at 66 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at 1 P. M. yesterday, was discovered later in the day dead in bed. At his side was an empty vial that had contained carbolic acid. It is believed that the man committed suicide. On his arm was tattooed a horse's head, with two flags, the letters D. R. and 13, two swords crossed with the figures 1880-92. The body was taken to the Morgue.

DRESS GOODS.

Another shipment of Novelties received, including several cases of Crepons, in all the latest crinkles and colors.

Perforated Broadcloth and Velutina, plain and embroidered and many other rich Novelties.

To-day an opportunity that has not been offered before this season, will be given our Customers, by the placing of 2500 pieces of lighter colored Dress Goods in our various sections, at prices ranging from 35 cents to $1.00 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

DEATH OF EUGENE ESPERANCE OUDIN.

Fatal End of the Stroke of Paralysis That Attacked the Popular Singer.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Eugene Esperance Oudin, the noted singer, who was stricken with paralysis two weeks ago, died to-day. Mr. Oudin's illness is attributed directly to overtaxing his strength in caring for his friend, the late Charles F. Chatterton, Signor Perugini's brother. Mr. Chatterton had gone to visit Mr. Oudin at his country place, at Frympton-on-Sea, when he was attacked by the illness which resulted in his death.

Eugene E. Oudin made his first appearance on the stage in August, 1886, at Palmer's Theatre, and at once demonstrated that nature had intended him to be a light opera baritone. The occasion was the production of an operetta called "Josephine Sold by Her Sisters," under the direction of John A. McCaull. Mr. Oudin's appearance was awaited with much interest, because he was a popular young man, and had long been favorably known as a singer in salon entertainments. He was, however, practically without experience as an actor pure and simple. It was, therefore, with surprise and pleasure that his friends noted his freedom from the usual uncertainties of manner common to novices. It was at once seen that he had a bright future as an operetta hero, and he made the best of his opportunities.

Another interesting feature of the production of "Josephine Sold by Her Sisters" was the début of a young soprano, Louise Parker, who pleased the audience by her refinement of manner and her cultivated singing. This young lady subsequently became the wife of the baritone with whom she embarked that evening upon her professional career.

Mr. Oudin was born in 1858 in Twenty-first Street, in this city, of French parents. His mother, left a widow, became the wife of the well-known Police Justice James T. Kilbreth, now Collector of the Port of New-York. The boy showed his taste for music at an early age, and as soon as he was old enough he became a soprano in the choir of Dr. Tyng's church. For twelve years prior to his appearance in operetta he was the solo baritone of St. Stephens's Roman Catholic Church. In the meantime he was a student of law, and for a time was Justice Kilbreth's secretary. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar, and went into the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. In 1881 he went into the practice of law for himself, and continued it for three years. Subsequently he accepted an engagement with the American Opera Company, and sang a few times with it in the West.

In May, 1886, he went to Europe, where Lady Burnell opened for him a prosperous career as a salon singer. He sang at Mrs. Sloane Stanley's, where he was sealed with the approval of the Prince of Wales. Afterward he sang at Earl Cadogan's, and at the houses of the Duke of Westminster and Baron Rothschild. Mr. McCaull engaged him while he was in London, and his career with that manager's company was contiuously successful. Several years ago Mr. Oudin and his wife went to England, where the baritone was again frequently heard in private entertainments. He was induced to return to the stage, and was successful in several operetta productions. His voice was a light and very sweet baritone, well trained and of sufficient force and compass for operetta rôles. His warmth and refinement of style were above the average in the class of performance in which he distinguished himself, and it is not at all surprising that he met with favor in London in such important works as Tschaikowsky's grand opera "Eugenie Onegin."

The Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, D. D.

The Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, D. D., Emeritus Professor of Pastoral Theology in the General Theological Seminary, died yesterday at his home, 127 West Thirteenth street. He was eighty-two years old. Funeral services will be held Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M., in the Church of the Annunciation, West Fourteenth Street.

Obituary Notes.

—Capt. Frederick Crosby, a prominent resident of Lockport, N. Y., who was for many years identified with canal interests in Western New-York, died suddenly yesterday morning, aged seventy-five years.

Gladstone's Fine Discursiveness.

Read the account of a conversation held with him by that singular and attractive person, John MacGregor, (the hero of the "Rob Roy" canoe,) given in his life, just published by Hodder Brothers. Mr. MacGregor records in his diary how he met Mr. Gladstone and his daughter "on board Lawton's yacht Lenore." "Here had most intensely interesting confab with Chancellor of Exchequer on following subjects, among others: Shoeblacks, crossing sweepers, Refuge Field Lane, translation of Bible, Syria and Palestine Fund, return of the Jews, iron, brass, and stone age; copper ore, Canada; bridges in streets, arching over whole Thames, ventilation of London, 'Ecce Homo,' Gladstone's letter to author and his reply in clerk's hand to keep unknown; speculation as to his being a young man who wrote it, language of sound at Society of Arts, Dr. Wolff's travels, Vambéry and his travels, poster with reform resolutions at Norwich, use of the word 'unscrupulously,' marginal notes on Scripture."

The comment on this delightful entry is too good to be omitted. "Took leave deeply impressed with the talent, courtesy, and boundless suppleness of Gladstone's intellect, and of his deep reverence for God and the Bible and firm hold of Christ." Our readers will note that these were not the sole topics, but only the subjects, "among others," touched on by Mr. Gladstone. Now, according to the principle which so many people profess to regard as the true one, Mr. Gladstone's opinion would have been only worth having on his own subjects—e. g., politics and theology, and possibly philanthropy, as a mixture of the two. He ought to have stood mute on the stone age, copper ore, Canada, street bridges, and the converting of the Thames into a great sewer.—The Spectator.

How Ruskin Writes to Authors.

From The London Daily News.

Mr. Ruskin has received Mr. Thatcher's letter and inclosure. Mr. Ruskin never thanks authors for sending him their books; he never sends his own to strangers.

There's a bad practice in trade that ought to be reformed. We refer to the payment of special fees or premiums to salespeople for selling undesirable goods.

Many of our most respectable merchants in dry goods and clothing do it. We did it ourselves until we were made to see that it was really a question of morals.

What do you think of a merchant who invites you to deal with him "on confidence" and then pays his salesman a dollar to sell you an old suit at last year's price?

Not a "premium" is paid in either of our stores.

How many other dealers can truthfully say the same?

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Lyceum's New Play.—Daniel Frohman, after rejecting several suggested titles for the new Sardou play, with which the Lyceum Theatre will open its regular season late this month, has finally decided to call the comedy "Dorothea." This is the name of the heroine of the play, the part which is to be created by Georgia Cayvan, and has the advantage of being short and attractive in type, without suggesting anything regarding the story of the play. The company has been rehearsing "Dorothea" ever since its engagement in Boston, and its members are already well up in their parts. The artists are engaged on the scenery, and the play will be staged with all that attention to picturesque details for which the Lyceum productions are noted. The Lyceum company remains this week in Philadelphia, where it has made a great success in "The Amazons," and next week comes to the Harlem Opera House to present Mr. Pinero's charming comedy for the first time in the upper part of the city.

—Crane to Play in Harlem.—William H. Crane's season at the Star Theatre closes Dec. 1. He will play in Baltimore the week of Dec. 3, and then return here to fill an engagement at the Harlem Opera House, beginning Dec. 10. This will be his first engagement in Harlem. Mr. Hattenstein has secured all the leading stars for his opera house, except Mr. Crane and Francis Wilson, in the past, and this engagement of the comedian will leave Wilson the only one who has not played in the up-town house.

—"The Passing Show."—George W. Lederer denies the statement that E. J. Abram and Nelson Roberts have acquired all the road rights to "The Passing Show" from Canary & Lederer. They have purchased only the right to present the piece in towns which are not to be visited by the original New-York company. The tour of the main organization will be under the control of Canary & Lederer.

—A New Play for M. B. Curtis.—A new comedy is being written for M. B. Curtis, which he is to present next season if he can keep a company together long enough for it to rehearse it. It is said that since "Sam'l of Posen" took the road, about two months ago, all but five of his supporting company have left him, including two managers, Duncan B. Harrison and Benjamin Stern.

—A Play by Catulle Mendes.—The Committee on Plays of the Comedie Francaise has just admitted to the honor of being read a new play by Catulle Mendes, the famous French romancer, called "La Reine Fiammetta." The question of its acceptance for acting has yet to be disposed of.

—"The Cotton King."—Gilmore & Tompkins have arranged with Manager W. A. Brady to present "The Cotton King" at the Academy of Music Dec. 10, with a view to a long New-York run. This leaves but five weeks more of the run of the spectacular production of "Shenandoah" at that house.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—Fire started shortly before 10 o'clock this morning in the rear of the two-story brick structure 432 to 436 Pine Street, the ground floor of which was occupied by Goldberg, Lebenbaum, Bowen & Co., wholesale and retail grocers. The flames were confined to the premises of the grocery house and a small brick structure adjoining on the west. The floor above Goldberg, Lebenbaum, Bowen & Co. was occupied by the San Francisco Club, a phonograph company, and by Bolton & Strong, printers. All were completely burned out. The total loss is estimated at about $300,000; insurance, $250,000. Two firemen were injured by falling timbers, one, Thomas McElroy, having a leg broken, and the other, George Cashin, having his knee hurt and head mashed.

Portland, Oregon, Nov. 4.—The engine house of the Willamette steam mills, known as Weidler's Mills, the largest in the city, and valued at $1,000,000, was burned to-day. An hour's hard work by the Fire Department brought the flames under control, with the destruction of the engine house. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $25,000.

Preston, Ontario, Nov. 4.—The new five-story grist mill owned by S. H. Cherry was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $40,000; insured.

Discovery of an Opera by Haydn.

Vienna Correspondent The London Standard.

An opera in one act, by the celebrated composer, Joseph Hadyn, has recently been found in the archives of Prince Esztherhazy, at Eisenstadt. Hadyn, as is well known, was conductor of a private band at that place from 1760 onward. The opera, which is said to be a very humorous character, is to be produced in Vienna during the coming Winter season.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS.

1,000 fine imported shapes of the best quality felt, made and trimmed artistically,

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SPECIALTY OF CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS.

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FINE FRENCH FUR FELT UNTRIMMED HATS,

BEST SHAPES,

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Worth $1.10 to $1.50.

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LADIES' CLOAK and SUIT DEPT.

English Velour Capes,

trimmed with Black Thibet Fur, Lined throughout with Silk, Short and Fashionable Shapes,

14.75.

Same as above, Elegantly Embroidered in points,

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2,500

FUR CAPES,

all Fashionable Shapes and Furs,

7.98 upward.

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

BRASS FIRE GOODS,

FENDERS, FIRE SCREENS, ANDIRONS, FIRE SETS, COAL AND WOOD STANDS, HEARTH BROOMS, &c., &c.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

WHAT MAYOR SCHIEREN SAYS.

(ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE RINK OCT. 25.)

I am deeply interested in this campaign. . . . The Controller and Auditor are of great assistance to the Mayor, and therefore the present administration should be encouraged by electing **GEORGE W. PALMER** Controller, and **JOHN R. SUTTON** City Auditor, both of whom are honest and competent to fill these responsible offices, and I have their assurance that if elected they will support the present administration, and do all in their power in behalf of good government.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

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CONSCIENCE IN POLITICS

PROF. ADLER CHOSE THIS THEME FOR A DISCOURSE.

He Says the Moral Forces Assert Themselves in This Country but Rarely, but When They Do It Is with Emphasis—The Dual Party System Subordinates Individual Preference to Party Good—New Issues Brought Before the Old Parties by the New Ones.

"Conscience in Politics" was the subject Prof. Felix Adler chose for the address he delivered yesterday morning in Music Hall before the Society for Ethical Culture. He said:

"The action of conscience in American politics is irregular and uncertain. The moral forces assert themselves with great emphasis at critical moments, but these moments of intense and passionate interest are followed by prolonged indifference.

"In England and on the Continent politics has become to not a few persons a sort of religion. Great questions of political and social reform challenge the attention of some of the noblest spirits. The voice of conscience is vibrant and penetrating in the political arena. The voice of conscience in American politics is for the most part a 'still small voice.'

"Our dual party system is to a large extent the cause of this phenomenon. The number of political parties in a country seems to be inversely proportional to the people's share in the Government. Wherever the people's power is small, the number of parties is large; as, for instance, in Germany. Wherever the people's power is great, the number of parties tends to diminish. In the United States we have practically only two great national parties. The instinct of self-preservation on the part of the democracy has led to this result. Tocqueville, writing in the early part of the century, spoke of the absence of great parties in this country, and of a thousand minor divisions. The state of things which he described was temporary. The tendency in this country has been, and is, toward simplicity in the machinery of government, and of this the dual party system is the outcome.

"In a people of 60,000,000, a people of such active intelligence and intrepidity of thought, must there not be innumerable differences of opinion in regard to political questions? Yes, but these differences are more or less suppressed by the working of the party systems, which operate with the simplicity, but also with the ruthlessness of an engine.

"By the same conditions the influence of conscience on practical politics is rendered tedious and circuitous. There are two reasons why this should be so. The first is that our huge parties tend to set up a false standard of conscience, which is the greatest impediment to the influence of genuine conscience. Partisans have a moral code of their own, which resembles largely the morality of clans. The good of the party instead of the people is held up as the highest object of devotion. Individuals are often called upon to sacrifice their interests on behalf of the party's interests, and a species of unselfishness is thus inculcated. But, unfortunately, they are also called upon to sacrifice their manhood where the party's interests require, or seem to require it; to follow leaders whom they detest, to advocate policies which they know to be ruinous, and in general to remain loyal to the party, whether it be in the right or in the wrong.

"The mistake is the same as that of the miser who loves his gold, which should be the instrument to other ends, as if it were the end itself. The partisan loves his party, which should be an instrument for the promotion of the public welfare, as if it were indeed the end, and not a means.

"A second reason why partisanship is hostile to the predominence of conscience in politics is that our party chiefs are reluctant to entertain new issues or to adopt clear-cut principles for fear of the opposition which these might rouse and the temporary loss of votes which they may involve.

"What, then, is the remedy? The remedy under our present system seems to lie in the formation of third parties. It is true, as has been shown, that third parties as a rule have existed for any long period. It is their mission either, as in the case of the Republican Party, to absorb one of the national parties and take its place, or to be crushed between the upper and nether millstone of the two prevailing parties. But even when they die their death is a euthanasia. They never perish utterly. They leave their imprint behind. It is they who give new freshness, who pour new life blood into the veins of the dominant parties and prevent them from utterly stagnating. It is they who constitute the organs through which the ripening moral sentiment of the people makes itself slowly but enduringly felt.

"Partisanship devoid of principle is the great enemy of popular liberty. Fidelity to principles and unflinching determination to press them upon public attention and to force them into the foreground of political discussion must be our safeguard.

"In the present election we rejoice to see that questions of principle, even though not of the highest principle, once more occupy the public attention. The lowest ebb tide in our politics, when platforms were utterly colorless and unreal, has been turned. The Republican Party stands boldly on the principle of protection. For those who honestly believe in that principle, therefore, the path of political duty is plain. But how is it with citizens of the opposite political faith? It is a notorious fact that many of them distrust the fidelity of the party's candidate, the party's principles, and that they deeply reprobate the methods by which he has risen to power. Now I have been greatly astonished to hear not a few of these citizens declare that they intend to cast their vote for the candidate of the opposite party. That is to say, at a time when questions of policy are at stake which concern the whole nation, they are willing to vote for a policy in which they do not believe, which they have a hundred times declared to be false and perilous, in order to castigate a particular candidate.

"It seems to me that a compromise of this sort is inadmissible; that considerations of expediency should not be listened to when larger issues of policy—yes, and of principle—are in debate. It seems to me that this is a time when a third party, even if it should be formed only for the purposes of a single election, will have a clarifying and elevating effect. I am not here as an advocate for the particular third candidate who is now before the people. I will submit a maxim which seems to me ought to hold good in this and all similar situations. I submit that we ought to try to give effect to our principles, and the third parties are the instruments through which we can do so.

"Admit that the candidate has no chance of election, why should there be this strong disinclination to vote for him? There are various reasons. One is the gregariousness of the Americans. They like to follow after the multitude. There are two currents that run through the stream of American politics, and they run so swiftly that only strong swimmers can evade their impact and guide their own deliberate course. But the main reason is to be found in the impression that those who support a candidate who has no chance of election are throwing away their votes.

"Now, as little as a seed, which is sown in the soil to remain all Winter and to blossom when the Spring comes, is wasted, so little is a vote wasted which is thrown into the soil of American life if the principle for which it stands be sound and true.

"Did not the followers of the anti-slavery movement for years cast their votes with no prospects of success? And were those votes thrown away? Was there ever a group of men whose influence on the destinies of their country was greater, more fruitful, more permanent?

"I am well aware that the masses will never take this view. They look to proximate effects and have no eye for the far more important ulterior consequences. But while the majority in this country rule, the regeneration of our politics depends on the determined minority, who will eventually bring the majority over to their side.

"When we consider the workings of popular government, we find much to depress our spirits, but also much to cheer and encourage. Nowhere is the love of order and the law-abiding spirit more pronounced than it is among ourselves. Nowhere is violence more quickly put down, and nowhere, too, is public retribution visited more swiftly and sternly upon political offenders when their guilt can be made apparent. At such times the popular verdict comes like the shock of the breakers upon those who venture in their frail political skiffs to breast the people's wrath, and they are overwhelmed, as was the case with Maynard a year ago, and as will be the case, we trust, with his aiders and abettors in State and city on Tuesday next."

THE POTTED PLANT ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. George J. Gould, President, Calls a Special Meeting.

The Kindergarten and Potted-Plant Association will hold a special meeting in the Hotel Waldorf at 4 P. M. to-day. A notice has been sent out by order of the President, Mrs. George J. Gould, requesting a large attendance, as business of importance is to be transacted.

The association is a prosperous charitable organization, doing an earnest and valuable work. Many of the most prominent people in the city are interested in it. One of the successful entertainments of the season last year was given in Palmer's Theatre, and a large sum was realized. The entertainment was an important social function. All the boxes were filled, and many theatre parties were made up for the day. It is probable that something similar will be undertaken this year. The officers of the association are:

President—Mrs. George J. Gould; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Helen Gould, Robert A. Van Wyck, Adolf Ladenburg, and Dr. George F. Shrady; Secretary—Miss Isabel McElheny, Assistant Secretary—Miss Frankie A. King; Treasurer—William R. Worrall; Director—Col. A. B. de Frece.

Patrons and Patronesses—Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Charles H. T. Collis, Mrs. Charles P. Daly, Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. H. R. Duval, Mrs. A. B. de Frece, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. W. A. Haines, Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, Mrs. James Otis Hoyt, Mrs. John Hammond, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. John Hall, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Jr., Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Frederick R. Jones, Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Louis Lorillard, Mrs. James McVickar, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Bradley-Martin, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mrs. William L. Strong, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. F. Wharton, Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, Mrs. Duncan Wood, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, C. Loring Brace, Chauncey M. Depew, Theodore Sutro, and J. Hood Wright.

Entertainment Committee—Francis Hegeman-Sutton, Chairman; Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Sutro, and Col. de Frece.

TALMAGE IN HIS SUNDAY SCHOOL.

It Is Perennial, Whatever the Future of the Tabernacle, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, who returned Saturday from his six months' trip through foreign lands, visited the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sunday school, in the Centennial Baptist Church, in Adelphi Street, yesterday afternoon. There were 913 members of the Sunday school present, and Superintendent Louis Klopsch led the exercises.

Over the organ were the words, in flowers: "Welcome, Our Pastor." The exercises were begun by the children singing, "Home Again from a Foreign Shore." Then some of the members of the infant class, carrying flowers, walked up the aisle, followed by Dr. Talmage, and the school sang, "I've Reached the Land of Corn and Wine." Dr. Talmage, who appeared in excellent health, said:

"Good afternoon to all; for it is a good afternoon. The heavens are full of sunshine and our hearts full of gratitude to God. No faces in all the earth are more radiant than those of children. The cable under the Atlantic, the Red Sea, and Arabian Gulf brought me the news in India that the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sunday school was prospering. Whatever may be the future of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, the Tabernacle Sunday school will be perennial, I am sure.

"I saw the contrast in India between true and false religion. One of the largest and most costly buildings in Benares is a temple for the worship of the monkey. The snake is to the Hindu also a god, and the worship of it keeps many thousands degraded century after century.

"A tremendous and multipotent truth is that the world is being converted," said Dr. Talmage in conclusion. "I have not had a moment of despondency in thirty years as to the final outcome of God's work in the world."

NOT ASSOCIATED WITH TAMMANY HALL.

The Central Labor Union Objects to Being Placed In a False Attitude.

The delegates of the Central Labor Union talked politics yesterday, and denounced several ex-leaders for trying to associate that body with Tammany Hall.

Delegate James Edwards called attention to a Tammany Hall meeting that was held in Clarendon Hall Wednesday evening, at which it was announced that the Central Labor Union band had participated. Mr. Edwards knew of no such band, and said the announcement had been made by two ex-labor agitators who are now members of Tammany Hall. It was time that such fellows should be denounced.

John McAdam of the Balfe Musical Club and his fellow-delegate told the delegates that a band from that organization had been hired to play at that Tammany meeting, and that as the Balfes were affiliated with the Central Labor Union, the ex-labor leaders must have taken the opportunity to involve the Central Labor Union.

The Central Labor Union thereupon repudiated all connection with the Tammany meeting.

Delegate George Tombleson, on behalf of the committee to investigate how the million-dollar appropriation for the relief of the unemployed had been spent, said that, notwithstanding all the efforts of the committee to obtain an itemized report of the expenditure of that money from the Controller's office and the Park Commissioners, it could not succeed before the election. The committee, however, had learned enough to know that the hungry men for whose relief the money had been appropriated had not been helped, and it was time for workingmen to know for whom they could cast their votes.

Chinese Minister's Baby Photographed.

From The Washington Post.

A Chinese baby that Washingtonians feel so much interest in, the small Celestial having first seen the light in this city, has been following the example of the Western babies, and has posed before the camera, to the great delight, no doubt, of all its admiring female relatives. It presents a very funny appearance with its little head shorn of the locks which are usually the objects of fondest pride to the mothers of this land, and the only hirsute attachment it supports is a round tuft near the crown of its head, which is the nucleus of a future pigtail which will, no doubt, astonish the world. It has at this tender age adopted for its own the childlike and bland expression which is the distinguishing mark of a Chinaman, and which enables him always to prove a match for the diplomats of the world.

The Texas Daisy.

From The Washington Post.

It may not be generally known that the cosmos flower, which is such an attractive addition to the flower stands and baskets of the vendors, and of which the purchaser receives a huge bunch for a dime, and is vastly satisfied with her bargain, is the daisy of Texas, and is looked upon by the farmers of that section with the same distaste as is shown by our farmers toward the field daisy. Persons who have spent some years in Texas are much amused at the eagerness with which their despised wild flower, which is pulled up and thrown away wherever it puts up its head, is sought for as a decorative plant for the tables and dwellings of Washington.

W. C. P. Breckinridge's Birthplace.

From The Baltimore American.

The house in which Mr. William Silver Thompson, the retired druggist, died on Wednesday evening, on the old York Road and Gorsuch Avenue, is the same in which W. C. P. Breckinridge was born. It will be remembered that at the time Mr. Breckinridge testified as to the place of his birth he said that he was born somewhere near Baltimore, but he did not know exactly where. His father was at the time a prominent minister of a Presbyterian Church in this city.

WILL BE A VERY CLOSE FIGHT

THE ELECTION IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE TO-MORROW.

A Large Campaign Fund in the Hands of the Republicans to Purchase Votes—The Registration Indicates a Full Vote by Both Parties—The Margin on Either Side May Not Exceed Five Hundred—The Legislature the Great Prize.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 4.—This week's election in Delaware, like the two immediately preceding it, gives promise of being close and exciting. It is doubtful if the margin on either side will exceed 500 votes, and the conditions of the campaign are such that the last week finds leaders on both sides expressing confidence in the result.

The registration indicates a full vote. In the City of Wilmington the total registration is 15,859, which seems to be unusually large in a city that showed a population of but 61,434 at the last census, and certainly has not increased more than 5,000 since. The registration, at the generally accepted ratio of one voter to every five inhabitants, would indicate a population close to 80,000. The negro registration shows an increase of but fourteen over that of 1892, while the total registration is 1,467 in excess of that of two years ago. And still the Republicans complain that they were unable to get their full vote registered on account of a partisan administration of the laws by their Democratic opponents.

There is no doubt, however, that these complaints are unfounded as far as the city of Wilmington is concerned, and that the registration is certainly full, and doubtless reasonably fair. In the country districts, particularly in Kent and Sussex, the Registration Boards on Saturday struck from the lists the names of nearly 200 negroes, on account of an alleged informality. These men had registered on tax receipts of 1892, and had been returned this year as delinquents for taxes of 1893. The Republicans claim that this action was illegal, and have applied, through Senator Higgins and Benjamin Nields of Wilmington, to the Superior Court of Kent County for a mandamus compelling the Registers to restore all names thus removed from the books.

This year's election is unusually important in its results. There are, in addition to the various local offices to be filled, a Governor and Representative in Congress to elect, and a Legislature that will have the choice of a successor to United States Senator Anthony Higgins, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1895. The Legislature, therefore, is the prize that both parties are striving for. It is important not only for the Senatorship, but for the great advantage in the enactment of partisan legislation that follows its possession. Democrats freely admit that with a Republican Legislature they would feel very little hope of winning another Democratic victory in Delaware for a score of years.

The Democrats are fortunate in this contest, by reason of the fact that they are not affected by the schemes of rival candidates for the Senatorial succession. There are no lack of those who gaze longingly at the place now held by Mr. Higgins, but they made no contest at the primaries, and it can be truly said of the Democratic legislative nominees that they are absolutely unpledged. A Democratic Legislature would be followed by a fight for the Senatorship, in which it would be a "free field and no favor" for all who felt it worth while to enter into the race.

The Republican situation is vastly different. The campaign opened with a lively scramble for the legislative nominations between Senator Higgins and that decidedly interesting and original injection into Delaware politics, Mr. J. Edward Addicks. The latter's candidacy was at first regarded as burlesque, but he pretty soon showed that he was in dead earnest by giving Higgins a scare in his own county of New-Castle, knocking him out of a single candidate on the ticket in Kent, and securing seven out of the nine candidates named in Sussex. Thus, of the twenty-seven candidates for the Legislature placed in nomination by the Republicans, only ten are committed to the re-election of Senator Higgins, while seventeen are admittedly in favor of the election of Addicks. The followers of Higgins find it hard to believe this, but the facts are too plain to be denied, and Mr. Addicks himself, while not openly claiming his advantage, frankly admits that he is a candidate for the Senatorship, and modestly mentions his great services to the party as a reason why he should receive his reward.

Addicks's services consisted of substantial contributions to the funds of the Republican Party in Kent and Sussex Counties during the last two years, by which it was made possible to pay the taxes of a large number of negroes and thus save them from disfranchisement by having them returned as errors. Kent and Sussex Republicans frankly admit the value of the work thus done by Addicks, as without it they would not have been able to make a fight this year. Neither Senator Higgins nor George V. Massey of Dover, another Senatorial possibility in the event of a Republican victory, gave a dollar for this purpose, and to Addicks alone is the credit given. Among Addicks's friends in the County are men who have heretofore been stanch adherents of Mr. Massey, and there is a suspicion that they are only "working" him for the purpose of securing further contributions, with the intention of deserting him and returning to the support of Higgins when the Senatorship is on. But Mr. Addicks professes no alarm over these reports, and evidently feels serenely confident of the loyalty of the men who have been nominated in his interest, in the event of their election.

Both parties have made unusually strong nominations for Governor and Congress, the advantage, if any, being on the side of the Democrats. Their nominee for Governor, Ebe W. Tunnell, is one of the most popular and respected citizens of Sussex County, while their Congressional nominee, Samuel Bancroft, Jr., is conspicuous as a manufacturer, who has for years been an ardent advocate of tariff reform and an employer who stands high in the estimation of his employes by reason of his liberality and fair dealing.

The Republican Gubernatorial candidate, Joshua H. Marvil of Laurel, was chosen mainly on account of his wealth, but he is a respectable citizen, against whom no personal objections can be urged. The nominee for Congress, the Rev. Jonathan S. Willis, is a retired Methodist minister, with a fondness of politics, who made the run against Congressman Causey two years ago and was defeated. There is some personal opposition to Mr. Bancroft in Wilmington by an organization styling itself the Independent County Democracy, with John P. Donahoe as the candidate for Congress, but it had not enough backing to get a place for its nomination on the official ballot, and is not expected to poll half a hundred votes.

The result of the election will hinge largely upon the use of money at the polls. There are, particularly in Kent and Sussex Counties, a large number of venal voters, who will sell their suffrages for money, and the party which secures the greater proportion of this vote will be the winner. The Republicans are hopeful that Mr. Addicks will make a large contribution for this purpose, and the Democrats are fearful that he may do so. Without the use of money for the purchase of votes, it would be safe to predict a Democratic majority in the State of from 1,500 to 2,000, but with a large campaign fund in the hands of the Republicans, the result will be in doubt until the count of ballots is known. The Democrats will raise as large a fund as possible, and will endeavor to beat the Republicans at their own game. It is a disgraceful state of affairs, but it has prevailed in Delaware for years, and semes to grow worse at each recurring election. It was by this use of money that a Republican majority in the Legislature was secured in 1888, and Anthony Higgins was sent to the United States Senate, and by the same means the Republicans hope to obtain the Legislature at the coming election, and hold the Senatorship for their party.

The total vote at the election will probably be close to 40,000. Two years ago it was over 37,000, and Wilmington alone will show an increase of over 1,200 votes. With a Democratic margin of only about 500 in 1892, it will be seen how close the contest is likely to be and how the leaders and candidates will be kept on the anxious bench until the votes are counted and the result made known. There is a temperance ticket in the field that may poll 300 or 400 votes, drawn about equally from the two leading parties.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

Features of Surgeon General Sternberg's Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—Surgeon-General Sternberg of the army has made some valuable suggestions in his annual report to Secretary Lamont. He reports that some of the quarters of the men are in a miserable condition, and calls attention to the dilapidated buildings at Forts Keogh, Montana; Custer, Montana; Yates, North Dakota; Whipple Barracks, Arizona, and San Carlos, Arizona. He reports general satisfaction with the food and cooking, except that at a number of the posts there is some complaint of the dryness and toughness of the beef. This is attributed to the method of awarding contracts, which generally calls for material for a long period. The adoption of a calfskin shoe and a white uniform for troops serving in warm latitudes is highly commended by the Surgeon-General.

It has cost nearly $170,000 to purchase material for the Army Medical Corps during the last year, and it will be possible to turn in some of the appropriation made for expense after all bills have been paid. Dr. Sternberg says he hopes this will be taken as an evidence of economical administration, and in this connection he answers the Congressional committee which reduced the Medical Corps recently on the ground that it was a useless expense to the Government. The committee stated that outside physicians could be employed in case of necessity at a cost of one-fifth of the present average of salaries of the officers of the corps. Dr. Sternberg points out that this might be an economical arrangement where there were only a few men stationed, but he says:

It is a mistake to suppose that private physicians could be employed at garrisoned posts, whether large or small, at the low estimate cited above. Indeed, I question if there are more than half a dozen posts in the country where satisfactory medical attendance could be provided at less cost than the pay of an Assistant Surgeon of the Army, $133.33 per month. Moreover, a post medical officer has various and important duties to perform in addition to caring for the sick. In fact, his presence as a member of the garrison is more important than that of any other officer, for no other officer can perform his duties, whereas any line officer present can perform the duties of Quartermaster, Commissary of Subsistence, Adjutant, or commanding officer of a company or garrison.

The medical officer at an army post does more than look after the sick. One of his important functions is to detect feigned illness, which is without the province of the private physician and beyond the power of the line officer, for instance. When the troops are ordered into the field the weakness of the Medical Corpse will be felt more than at present.

The principal reason for supporting an army in time of peace is that an efficient organization may be maintained which will be ready for service in any emergency, to serve as a nucleus for the larger army which will be required in case of war. This applies to the medical department as well as to the fighting force.

Under the reduction medical officers will have a hard time getting annual leave, and the force will be very inadequate should many of the officers be unable to perform their duties.

The work of the Army Medical School in this city is praised, and commendation is bestowed on the Faculty, which is headed by Col. Allen. Such a school is a part of all European armies, and its value has been amply demonstrated abroad. The United States school has already justified its establishment. It is suggested that the examination of student officers at the close of the session be taken into consideration in their relative rank, which is at present fixed by the examination for entrance. Surgeon General Sternberg believes that if the result of the work at the school were made the basis for ranking, the students would have added stimulus to well-doing. The work of the Hospital Corps is pronounced as efficient and valuable.

Much interest is taken in the medical officers of the National Guard and the Association of Military Surgeons, which recently met in Washington, is looked on as an excellent medium by which the regular army Surgeon may keep in touch with the medical man of the State troops.

The health of the army has varied but little during the year. There has been enough sickness to equal a loss of fourteen days for each soldier of the army. The highest rates of disabilities were in the Department of Texas, where also was the maximum death rate. The depots at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Davids Island, New-York, had the largest admission rates. At Davids Island the admission rate has been steadily increasing for the last five years. From causes that are not shown clearly on the reports. The most unhealthful posts in the East are those at Fort Myer, Va., and Washington Barracks, D. C., where the increased rates result from Autumnal fevers. Two posts having excellent records as health resorts are Madison Barracks and Fort Niagara, N. Y.

MANY BISHOPS ARE EXPECTED.

General Committee of the Freedmen's Aid Society to Meet To-day.

The General Committee of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will begin its annual session at 10 o'clock this morning in the auditorium of the Methodist Book Concern, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The committee will remain in session two days.

The purpose of the meeting is to review the work accomplished during the last year, and to make appropriations and plans for the year to come. The society has under its supervision forty-six institutions of learning, 348 teachers, and 8,525 scholars.

The committee is composed of the following Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, all of whom are expected to be in attendance: Thomas Bowman, St. Louis; Randolph S. Foster, Boston; Stephen M. Merrill, Chicago; Edward G. Andrews, New-York; Henry W. Warren, Denver; Cyrus D. Foss, Philadelphia; John F. Hurst, Washington; John M. Walden, Cincinnati; Willard F. Mallalieu, Buffalo; Charles H. Fowler, Minneapolis; John H. Vincent, Topeka; James N. Fitzgerald, New-Orleans; Isaac W. Joyce, Chattanooga; John P. Newman, Omaha, and Daniel A. Goodsell, San Francisco.

The officers of the board are Dr. J. C. Hartzell and Dr. J. W. Hamilton, Corresponding Secretaries; Earl Cranston, Treasurer, and W. H. W. Rees, Secretary of the Committee.

Chicago's First Coal Dealer.

From The Chicago Journal.

The first coal which was shipped into Chicago for commercial purposes reached the steamboat dock near the foot of State Street in the Fall of 1848, consigned to Charles A. Reno, the pioneer of the coal trade. He has not been engaged actively in business for many years, but his interest in the intricate problems of the trade is as keen as ever, and every day in the year, when it is not too stormy, he leaves his pleasant home on Walnut Street to come down town and visit the haunts of coal merchants. During the year 1848 he was the only coal dealer in the city, and 5,000 tons was sufficient to meet all demands of the trade, and most of this was consumed by steamboats plying the lakes. One horse and a small "democrat" wagon was able to supply the whole retail coal trade of the city, nor was one wagon able to carry through the bottomless ways of early Chicago much more than a strong man can wheel over the pavements to-day. And now, only forty-six years afterward, in the lifetime of the man who shipped the first ton of coal to Chicago, and of many of the men who were his first customers, the first man to burn coal within the city's present limits, the annual consumption approximates 4,000,000 tons, handled by 1,200 firms, which employ an army of men in stores, offices, on railroads, on steamboats, by the wharves, on the streets, and in the mines.

Doyle Decorates Holmes's Grave.

From The Boston Journal, Nov. 2.

Yesterday morning Dr. A. Conan Doyle made a pilgrimage to Mount Auburn, and, as an accredited member and representative of the Society of English Authors of London, decorated the grave of Oliver Wendell Holmes with a beautiful memorial, expressive of the respect and affection of the authors of England for the departed. This consisted of a number of sago or cycus palms tied with purple ribbon and ornamented with large bunches of English violets, bride roses, and asparagus vines. To this tribute was affixed a card with a suitable inscription.

A Perilous Position.

From The Boston Journal.

Mr. Plunkett, the State Inspector of Tenement Houses, has found that the discharge of his duty is full of danger. His son died of diphtheria, the germs of which were probably carried home by the father, and now Mr. Plunkett himself is sick with the same disease.

TENNESSEE WILL BE LOYAL

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET WILL BE ELECTED.

A Democratic Legislature Will Also Be Chosen, Which Means the Return of United States Senator Harris — The Republicans, However, Have a Chance of Gaining Two Congressmen—A Careful Review of the Situation in Various Districts.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 4.—The election in Tennessee is for Governor, Congressmen, and members of the Legislature, the Legislature to elect a successor to United States Senator Isham G. Harris. A Democratic majority in that body is a foregone conclusion, and as Mr. Harris has no organized opposition, he will certainly succeed himself. The members of the State Government other than the Governor are also chosen by the Legislature. The Democratic majority on joint ballot last time was 56, and it will probably not be materially reduced, if at all.

The candidates for Governor this year are Peter Turney, Democrat and present incumbent; H. Clay Evans, Republican and ex-Assistant Postmaster General, and Prof. A. L. Mims, Populist.

The vote for Governor in 1892 was: Peter Turney, (Dem.,) 127,247; John P. Buchanan, (Ind. Dem. and Pop.,) 31,515; George W. Winstead, (Rep.,) 100,629; Edward H. East, (Proh.,) 5,427. Turney's plurality, 26,818.

The vote this year will probably be considerably smaller than that of two years ago, and the Democratic plurality may be reduced, but there is small chance of its being overcome, as the negro Republicans in West Tennessee have not registered one-tenth of their vote, and many Populists will vote for Turney on account of his free-silver views.

In the First District, the candidates for Congress are Thaddeus A. Cox (Dem.) and W. C. Anderson, (Rep.) The plurality two years ago for Taylor (Rep.) was 4,620. Then the Democrats and Prohibitionists both had nominees in the field. Taylor's majority over McSwan (Dem.) and Vance (Proh.) was 3,759. The Democrats have no better chance this year.

The Second District also is rock ribbed in its Republicanism. In 1892 John C. Houk, the present member, got a plurality of 11,077 over Welcker (Dem.) and McTree, (Proh.) This year the Democrats and Prohibitionists are out of the field, and the fight is between Houk and Henry R. Gibson, the latter claiming to be the regular Republican nominee.

The Democrats will probably support Houk as the least offensive of the two. G. A. Meek, the Populist candidate, will receive only a small vote.

The Third District is debatable ground, and the issue is doubtful. The candidates are Henry C. Snodgrass, Democrat and present incumbent; Foster V. Brown, (Rep.,) and Frank P. Dickey, (Pop.) In 1892 Snodgrass got a plurality of 949 over H. Clay Evans, (Rep.,) but was 1,715 short of a majority over Evans, Dickey, (Pop.) and Searles, (Proh.) There was a strong opposition to the renomination of Snodgrass, both on the score of his rampant free silverism and his personality, and he secured a renomination by means that estranged from him The Chattanooga Times and a considerable number of influential Democrats. It is believed that Brown has a good fighting chance.

Benton McMillin (Dem.) will have a walk-over in the Fourth District. His majority two years ago over the candidates of the Republicans and Populists was 2,785. He will have fully as much over his single opponent this time, J. L. Gooch, (Pop.)

Even more easy is the task of James D. Richardson (Dem.) in the Fifth District. Last time his plurality over Ogilvie, Populist and Republican nominee, and Schwartz (Proh.) was 5,647. He is opposed this year by W. W. Erwin (Pop.) and Montgomery, (Rep.,) and will beat them handily.

In the Sixth District, Joseph E. Washington (Dem.) is opposed by Tip Gamble (Rep.) and T. W. Lewis, (Pop.) Two years ago Washington's plurality over Meeden (Proh.) and Ballu (Pop. and Rep.) was 6,693. There will be some Democratic defection on account of Mr. Washington's opposition to free silver and his vote for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, but he will be re-elected by several thousand plurality.

In the Seventh District, the only candidate so far is Nicholas N. Cox, Democrat and present incumbent. The Republicans and Populists may put out a candidate on the eve of election, but he will have no chance to win. Cox's plurality two years ago over Walthan (Proh.) and Witherspoon (Pop.) was 3,633.

The Eighth District, like the Third, is fighting ground. Two years ago Benjamin A. Enloe (Dem.) was elected in the face of the returns by a majority of 118 over Thrasher (Rep.) and Mitchell, (Pop.,) the latter receiving only fifty votes. Fraud was charged, and Thrasher contested the election, but without avail. This year Enloe was renominated, after a hot and somewhat bitter canvass, in which he was opposed by Gen. J. D. C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs under Mr. Cleveland's first Administration.

His opponents now are James B. Gates (Pop.) and John A. McCall (Rep.) The Republicans claim the district, and the Democrats admit that it may be uncomfortably close.

In the Ninth District, James C. McDearmon (Dem.) will be re-elected beyond a doubt. His only opponent is Atwood Pierson, (Pop.) Two years ago, McDearmon received a plurality of 3,451 over Rice Pierce (Ind., Dem.) and Burnett, (Proh.)

The Tenth District will be contested by Josiah Patterson, (Dem.,) James W. Brown, (Rep.,) and Richard J. Rawlings, (Pop.) A bitter fight was made against Patterson's renomination by the free-silver Democrats of the district, under the leadership of ex-Congressman Casey Young, because of his opposition to silver and his vote for unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. He and Washington alone of the eight Democrats of the Tennessee delegation voted that way. However, Patterson defeated Young in the primary by a majority of 2,230. In 1892, Patterson received a majority of 7,379 over Thomas V. Neal, (Pop.,) who was also supported by the Republicans.

The free-silverite disaffection still exists, and will cut some figure in the election, as both Brown and Rawlings are champions of the white metal, while Patterson represents the sound-money-Cleveland Administration idea. Patterson will win, though by a reduced majority, as the vote will be light.

To sum up, the Democrats may lose two Congressmen, but they will carry the State, electing the Governor and securing the United States Senator.

The Bats' Raid.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A gentleman who went into the woods region on a hunting excursion, and "put up" at a farmhouse in a remote clearing, was annoyed during the daytime with the abundance of flies that found access to the house. But when twilight of evening came he was treated to an exhibition of fly catching that more than repaid him for his vexation. The windows were opened as the darkness settled down, and the hostess's tallow dip only partially dispelled the gloom in the old-fashioned kitchen, when he suddenly became aware of odd creatures darting to and fro in the room, often coming almost into his face, while a queer little noise of "snip, snip, snip" seemed to follow their velvety fluttering motions. For an instant he was startled, not knowing what to make of such intruders. "It's only the bats," said the landlady quietly, as she pursued her work. "They're catching flies. Don't you hear 'em snip off their wings? There'll be hundreds of fly wings on the floor here in the morning." The gentleman arose early and looked for the wings, and sure enough the floor and tables were littered with them.

Lost and Found.

From The Portland (Me.) Press, Oct. 30.

A young lady lost her watch in going to the island steamer yesterday. She had it fastened to her dress by a pin. As she started down the wharf she felt the pin drop on her hand and looked for the watch. It was gone. She retraced her steps, feeling that the attempt would be useless. A heavy team was passing Commercial Street, and as she started forward after it passed, there in its track lay the watch. It had fallen into a crevice between the stones of the pavement, and the team had passed over it without injuring it, while the mud had broken its fall. At least a dozen people had walked over it without seeing it. That lady is most probably watch pockets in all her

DR. VON SCHELLING RESIGNS.

He Retires from the Post of German Minister of Justice.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The Koelnische Zeitung announces the resignation of Dr. von Schelling, Minister of Justice. He will retain his post until Dec. 12, however, and thus complete his fiftieth year in the State service. Even with this change, the Cabinet crisis will not be finally settled. Dr. von Boetticher, Secretary of the Interior, and Freiherr von Berlepsch, Minister of Commerce, are shifting uneasily in their places, and may go at any time. Both have offered to retire, but have been requested by the Emperor, who fears to disquiet the country with more political sensations, to defer all action for the present.

The Emperor on Friday had a long conference with Prince Hohenlohe and Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein as to minor appointments, but reached no decision. Probably Freiherr von Vilamowitz, Governor of Posen, will succeed Herr von Heyden in the Ministry of Agriculture, and Herr von Puttkamer, now Imperial Secretary of the Reichsland, will accept the post left vacant by Herr von Koeller's removal to Berlin. It has been reported that Freiherr von Hammerstein, a Tory reactionist, may succeed Koeller. This has aroused the apprehensions of the Liberals, who think it would prove the reactionary tendency of the new Cabinet.

Prince Hohenlohe has nominated Capt. Count Schoenborn-Wiesentheid, a Catholic member of an old mediatized family and a relative of the Chancellor by marriage, to be his aide. The other changes under consideration include the creation of a Minister of Colonies and the appointment of Dr. Miquel to be Vice Chancellor. The latter step is taken to relieve Prince Hohenlohe of any conspicuous part in the parliamentary debates. Whatever the arrangement, however, Miquel will remain Prussian Finance Minister. The personnel of the Chancellery and Foreign Office is in the midst of an overhauling. Resignations and transfers are the order of the day. Until quiet shall be restored in both departments, the Government will be at a great disadvantage, hence the postponement of the opening of the Reichstag. Had the Deputies met in the middle of this month, as at first arranged, they would have found the Government in an embarrassing state of solution.

The first Prussian Cabinet Council in which the new Chancellor and Premier presided was held on Wednesday. Koeller and Marschall, the two other new members, were present, with the full force of older Ministers, but, in view of the impending changes, all discussion of a legislative programme was avoided. What the policy of the new Government will be can only be surmised. The retention of Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein is taken to mean the continuance of Count von Caprivi's policy of reciprocity treaties. Koeller's advent is supposed to imply stricter repressive measures against the Social Democrats.

The report that the Chief Crown Prosecutor, Tessendorff, will succeed Dr. von Schelling in the Ministry of Justice is received with general regret and some credulity. Tessendorff is a notorious bulldozer, with very elementary ideas on the subjects of personal liberty and constitutional government. The Vossische Zeitung, Radical, says:

We fear that this is a further sign of the dark reaction that is to unsettle and becloud the bright outlook for free national development which seemed to dawn after Prince Bismarck's fall. The change may conciliate the Bismarckians, but it must lead to serious convulsions. Those statesmen who further the revolutionary cause most are the ones who disregard the demands of the times and place their entire confidence in repressive measures.

Prince Bismarck is suffering again from neuralgia of the face, and his departure from Friedrichsruh has been deferred until the 10th. Dr. Schweninger has relieved him somewhat by making him allow his food with as much muscular exertion of the jaws as possible, and drink strong wine. He does not allow the Prince to use anaesthetics.

Herr von Vollmar, leader of the South German Socialists, is in the hospital in Ludwigshafen. His right-hand man, Grillenberger, says that he was prostrated by the worry and excitement of his disputes with the North German delegates to the recent Frankfort Congress. Frau von Vollmar hopes to have him well again within two weeks. Dr. Rendt, the Baden Socialist, who was censured for suppor

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

EARLY WEAKNESS FOLLOWED BY GENERAL STRENGTH.

The Break in the Coal Stocks and Their Subsequent Recovery—Jersey Central the Chief Sufferer—The Grangers Depressed on Unfavorable Earnings—The Industrials Unusually Quiet—Effect of the Death of the Czar on the Markets of the World—Waiting the Result of the Elections—No Gold Exported.

The heaviness which characterized the closing days of the previous week was continued on Monday last, its acuteness being especially felt in the stocks of the coal roads. On that day Jersey Central declined 7⅞, Delaware and Hudson 4½, and Lackawanna 1½ points, and they closed almost at bottom prices. The unsatisfactory condition of the coal trade was the primary cause of the decline, but the weakness of Jersey Central was based more particularly on the September statement of the company's earnings. The decline in net for the month was $147,452, and for the nine months of the year $1,301,965. According to the annual report for 1893, the fixed charges and dividend requirements were $6,309,791, and the surplus on the year's operations was $564,647. The decrease in net for the nine months, therefore, wipes out the surplus earned in 1893, and, in addition, leaves a deficit of $615,958 in the dividend requirements for the nine months. The company, however, had a nominal surplus at the end of 1893 of $4,854,764.

The decline in the coal stocks was checked on Tuesday, and a recovery set in, due, of course, to the taking of profits on the short side. For the remainder of the week the market was fairly firm, although there was renewed weakness in Jersey Central toward the close of the week. The trading in Reading was somewhat erratic, Philadelphia operators buying it on their confidence in the success of the Earle reorganization plan, but selling it, later on, when they discovered that New-York was not so certain of the success of the plan, and was apathetic.

The Grangers were under pressure most of the week. Northwestern was prominent in the decline, at one time breaking to par, but recovering later. It was sold on rumors of unfavorable earnings and on the unsatisfactory showing made in the statement of the St. Paul Company for September. The Burlington statement for the same month was not encouraging, its loss in net earnings being $348,000. St. Paul led the group in point of activity, but was fairly well supported. An attack on Lake Shore and New-York Central was regarded as an effort on the part of operators to cover in other directions, while holding these stocks down. An upward movement in Pacific Mail was accompanied by reports of improving business and prospects.

The industrials attracted less attention than usual. Sugar held fairly strong, notwithstanding the most bearish kind of talk by the insiders. American Cotton Oil declined on the showing made in its annual report, although the report was highly commended on account of its fullness and clearness. Chicago Gas was not so active as usual, but was well held. General Electric, on light business, was strong.

The important news of the week was the death of the Czar. Its effect on the markets of the world showed that the event had been fully discounted. There was an entire absence of financial disturbance on the announcement, and the pacific assurances of his successor gave strength to the Exchanges of the world. The approach of the elections made traders cautious about undertaking new ventures. Contrary to expectations, gold was not exported, although exchange rates were at the point where such operations would be profitable.

The following table gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices of the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing Nov. 4, 1893.
Alton & Terre Haute	34½	32	..
American Coal	90	88	..
American Cotton Oil	28½	25⅝	33⅜
American Cotton Oil pf	75½	72½	74½
*American Sugar Refining	89¾	83½	97⅛
*American Sugar Refining pf	92⅛	91½	90
Am. Tel. & Cable Company	89⅝	89⅝	89¼
*American Tobacco	99¼	98½	91
American Tobacco pf	108	106	99
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5⅝	4⅜	19⅞
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅛	1	2½
Baltimore & Ohio	68½	67½	71½
*Bay State Gas	23⅝	22⅜	..
Canada Southern	50⅜	49¾	50½
Canadian Pacific	62	61⅞	74
Central Pacific	14½	14¼	20⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅜	17⅝	19⅜
Chicago Gas	75	72⅜	61⅜
Chicago & Alton	145	145	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50⅜	50½	58
Chicago & Northwestern	101½	98⅞	104½
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145	145	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	73¼	71⅝	82¼
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38	36	36
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	61⅜	59⅜	64⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P. pf	119¼	119¼	120
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	61½	59⅛	67⅜
Columbus & Hocking Coal	6	5¼	8⅜
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	63	63	..
Consolidated Gas Company	119¼	117¼	135½
Delaware & Hudson	125¼	119⅜	129⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	160	155¼	173¼
Denver & Rio Grande	11¾	11	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34¼	32½	29⅝
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10¼	9½	82
*Duluth, S. S. & A	4	4	..
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	10½	..	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	100½	100	101¾
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	54	54	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	40	76
General Electric	35½	33⅜	45¼
Great Northern pf	101½	101½	107⅜
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	3⅝	3⅜	..
Illinois Central	91	90	94
Iowa Central	7¼	7¼	8
Iowa Central pf	26½	26½	25
Laclede Gas	20	19¼	17⅜
Laclede Gas pf	75⅝	74	70
Lake Erie & Western	16½	16	18
Lake Erie & Western pf	69½	69½	69⅜
Lake Shore	134	130½	127
*Long Island Traction	12½	11	..
Louisville & Nashville	54⅜	52⅜	49¼
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi.	7⅜	7⅛	10½
Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf.	21½	20	41¼
Manhattan Consolidated	106½	105¼	132
*Metropolitan Traction	107⅞	107⅞	..
Michigan Central	98	97½	101
Minneapolis & St. L., all as. pd.	27	27	..
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	41¼	41	..
Missouri Pacific	28½	27¼	25⅜
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22	21	23
Mobile & Ohio	18½	18¼	15½
Morris & Essex	160	160	..
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	69⅞	69⅞	..
*National Lead Co.	40	38⅝	27
*National Lead Co. pf	87½	86⅞	77
National Linseed Oil	21	21	19⅝
New-Jersey Central	98½	90½	118
New-York Central	98¾	97½	108½
New-York & New-England	31½	30⅝	..
New-York & New-Haven	190	190	..
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	27½	31
New-York, Lack. & Western	116	116	..
New-York, Lake Erie & West.	13½	12¾	14¼
New-York, Lake Erie & W. pf.	26	26	29½
New-York, Sus. & Western	14⅞	13⅝	16½
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	44	41	48
Norfolk & Western	7⅛	6⅞	..
Norfolk & Western pf	22¾	22½	..
North American	4½	4	5½
Northern Pacific	4½	4½	7⅝
Northern Pacific pf	16⅞	16½	22⅝
Ontario Mining	7¾	7½	8
Ontario & Western	15⅝	15½	17
Oregon Improvement	15⅝	12⅝	11⅜
Pacific Mail	22	18½	19
Peoria & Eastern	2⅞	2⅞	..
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3½	3½	7¼
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅝	16⅞	20⅜
Pittsburg & Western pf	29½	28½	30
P., C., C. & St. L.	15⅜	15	16
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	47	41	52
Pullman Palace Car Company	160	157½	175¼
Rich. & W. P. 5th Inc. pd.	17⅜	16⅜	..
Richmond & W. P. pf., t. r.	22¼	21⅝	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅞	4½	5½
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9½	9	9⅞
St. Paul & Omaha	34⅝	32½	37⅝
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110½	110½	110⅝
Southern Pacific	19	17⅝	18⅝
*Southern Ry., when issued	12⅝	11⅜	..
Southern Ry. pf., when issued	41	40	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16½	15¼	15¼
Texas Pacific	9⅞	9⅝	7⅜
Tol., Ann Arbor & North Mich.	5⅝	4⅜	8
Union Pacific	11⅞	11	17⅜
U. P. D. & Gulf			7
United States Cordage	13⅞	12¼	..
United States Rubber	41½	40¼	42½
United States Rubber pf	95¼	94⅜	86½
*United States Leather pf	60	59½	..
Wabash	6½	6	8
Wabash pf	14½	13⅝	16⅜
Western Union Telegraph	87⅛	85¾	85⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅝	11	15
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	41⅞	38½	51½
*Unlisted.			

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $660,625. The banks now hold $63,204,275 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,129,800, a decrease in specie of $171,000, a decrease in legal tenders of $287,200, an increase in deposits of $807,700, and a decrease in circulation of $101,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Nov. 3, '94.	Oct. 27, '94.	Nov. 4, '93.
Loans	$500,822,000	$499,692,700	$402,383,300
Specie	93,755,600	93,926,600	97,116,500
Legal t'd's.	118,224,900	118,512,100	66,750,100
Deposits	595,104,900	594,295,200	447,412,610
Circulation.	11,517,800	11,619,700	14,409,900

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Nov. 3, '94.	Oct. 27, '94.	Nov. 4, '93.
Specie	$93,755,600	$93,926,600	$97,116,500
Legal t'd's.	118,224,900	118,512,100	66,750,100
Total reserve	$211,980,500	$212,438,700	$163,866,600
Reserve req'red ag't deposits.	148,776,225	148,573,800	111,853,150
Excess res've above legal req'rements.	$63,204,275	$63,864,900	$52,013,450

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1894	$63,204,275	1886	$18,730,250
1893	52,013,450	1887	9,786,550
1892	2,678,525	1886	5,632,900
1891	6,985,150	1885	25,462,600
1890	701,975	1884	34,125,475
1889	1,120,475		

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at ½@1 per cent., although the usual rate was 1 per cent.

Time money was freely offered, but the demand was small. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days to four months, 2½ per cent. for five months, and 3 per cent. for six to eight months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply of good names was small. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3 per cent. for four months' commission house names and four months' prime single names, 3@4 per cent. for prime six months', and 4½@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of $574,389, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 63.08, became 62.55. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was generally quiet and firm. The posted rates for sterling were $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86¾@$4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.87¾@$4.88 for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½; telegraphic, 15. Chicago—25c premium. Boston—5c discount. Savannah—Buying, 3-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—50c discount.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were 64 bid on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 51¼c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 29½d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,304,587, and the exports for the same period $86,589,424. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,279,887.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

B. S. Gas	1¾	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Chicago Gas	1	Manhattan	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	7¼
Consol. Gas	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	1½	Pacific Mail	3¼
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Phil. & Reading	1½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	2	Tenn. C. & I.	1¼
General Electric	1	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1½
Laclede Gas pf.	1⅜		

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil	2⅛	Mich. Central	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	3½	Morris & Essex	1
Am. Tobacco	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½	N. J. Central	6¾
Can. Pacific	3⅜	Oregon Imp.	2⅛
Can. Southern	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	5½
Ill. Central	2⅜	Pullman Car	1
Lake Shore	2⅜	Southern R. pf., when issued	1¼
L., N. A. & C. pf.	1		

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & T. H. div.	1¼	Nor. Pac. 1st, c.	1⅜
At., T. & S. F. 4s	2¼	Northw. gold, c.	1¼
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A.	1½	Oregon Sh. Line 6s	1⅜
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1⅜	Peoria & East 1st	1
C. I. St. L. & C. 4s	1½	P. & R. 1st pf inc.	1
Den. & Rio G. 4s	1⅞	Phil. & Read. gen.	1⅜
Ed. El. Ill. 1st	1	T., A. A. & G. T. 1st	6½
Kansas & Texas 4s	1¼	U. Pac. ext. s.f Ss.	1
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1⅜	U. Pac. 1st, 1897	1⅛
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1¼	U. S. Cord. 1st	1½
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb., as. pd.	2	Wabash deb. B	1
		Western Pac. 1st	1½

DECLINED.

Brook. El. 1st	3½	Norf. & W. gen.	1
Brooklyn El. 2d	2½	Oregon Imp. cn.	4½
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	1⅜	Peo. Dec. & Evv. 2d	1
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	1¼	Rock Is. deb. 5s	1½
Erie 2d cn.	1⅜	St. P. 1st So. Minn.	1½
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	2½	Union El. 1st	2
Iowa Cent. 1st	1	U. P. col. tr. notes	3
Leh. & W. B. cn. as.	1	Utah So. ext.	5¼

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The demand for gilt-edged bonds still continues large. Prices have materially advanced in a number of cases, and are getting very close to a 3 per cent. basis in many instances. The supply still continues limited, and many careful investors are taking the lower-priced bonds, selling on about a 5 per cent. basis, in preference to paying the high premiums asked for the old bonds.

Atchison bonds were strong and in good demand. Rock Island 5s and Chicago and Eastern Illinois 5s have also been bought freely at nearly the highest prices of the year. The Northern Pacific issues have been in demand, as the sale of receivers' certificates enables the receivers to provide for the immediate needs of the property, and the earnings are now beginning to show material gains. It is probable that within a short time the receivers will be able to pay the interest on the second mortgage bonds, as it is now being earned. New-Jersey Central 5s have sold off on the break in the stock and the unfavorable report issued by the company.

Reading issues have been distinctly stronger.

Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan securities have been stronger. The long-deferred plan of this company promised by the Quintard committee has at last been issued. The particulars, however, have been known for a long while, and do not improve at all on the plan issued by the general reorganization committee, of which Mr. George W. Murray is Chairman. Under the Murray plan, every bondholder receives a better rate of interest than under the Quintard plan, and the total interest charges under the two are very nearly the same. The bondholders' committee of the Cadillac, Mount Pleasant and Lake Michigan Division indorses the Murray plan, and the stockholders' committee does the same.

Government bonds are in great demand, and prices have advanced. There are few bonds now offered, the supply having been pretty well absorbed. There has been a noticeably large demand for traction bonds and stocks at advancing prices. These bonds grow in favor with investors every day, and many large institutions are buying them in preference to railroad bonds, on account of the higher rate of interest they can obtain, as well as the greater security. The record of traction companies during the past business depression, when so many railroads went into the hands of receivers, has been especially good.

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date in 1893. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Nov. 1, 1894	£36,177,478	.....
Nov. 2, 1893	25,970,770	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Nov. 1, 1894	76,130,482	£40,566,974
Nov. 2, 1893	67,938,000	50,638,000
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Nov. 1, 1894	35,733,000	11,911,000
Nov. 2, 1893	28,780,750	9,660,250
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Nov. 1, 1894	15,012,000	14,610,000
Nov. 2, 1893	10,674,000	16,222,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Nov. 1, 1894	4,073,000	6,780,000
Nov. 2, 1893	2,818,000	6,869,000
BELGIUM.		
Nov. 1, 1894	3,183,333	1,591,667
Nov. 2, 1893	2,636,000	1,318,000
SPAIN.		
Nov. 1, 1894	8,004,000	9,824,000
Nov. 2, 1893	7,918,000	6,516,000
Total last week	£178,313,293	£94,283,641
Corresponding week, '93	146,941,520	91,223,250
Week ending Oct. 25, '94	178,608,846	94,328,623
Corresponding week, '93	147,602,691	91,117,083

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$10,628,273
Corresponding week 1893	9,416,071
Since Jan. 1, 1894	368,025,628
Corresponding period 1893	476,202,113
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$5,259,320
Corresponding week 1893	9,055,340
Since Jan. 1, 1894	300,272,006
Corresponding period 1893	312,762,601
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$90,587
Corresponding week 1893	280,099
Since Jan. 1, 1894	16,745,362
Corresponding period 1893	60,784,969
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$599,992
Corresponding week 1893	333,860
Since Jan. 1, 1894	113,616,504
Corresponding period 1893	96,843,871

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending Nov. 3	$549,450,259
Balance for week ending Nov. 3	33,151,935
Clearings for week ending Oct. 27	486,701,915
Balance for week ending Oct. 27	36,319,122
Clearings for week ending Oct. 20	486,918,892
Balance for week ending Oct. 20	35,550,692
Clearings for week ending Oct. 13	478,844,753
Balance for week ending Oct. 13	28,668,072
Clearings for week ending Oct. 6	578,932,220
Balance for week ending Oct. 6	44,210,354
Clearings for week ending Sept. 29	439,191,404
Balance for week ending Sept. 29	26,387,919

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

(Reported by Messrs. Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York.)

PITTSBURG, Nov. 3.—Trading in home securities was more satisfactory this week so far as increased volume is concerned, but so far as prices are concerned there is still room for improvement. Interest centred mainly in street railways and a few of the natural gasers. The best gains were scored in the latter. Pennsylvania Gas, on demand from Philadelphia, gained 2 points and closed 12½ bid. Other closing bids were: Philadelphia Gas, 19½; Wheeling, 20½; Birmingham Traction, 14¼; Citizens', 59; Central, 21½, and Duquesne, 27.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 3.—The local stock market has been more active. Prices, with few exceptions, are stronger and there is a growing tendency on the part of those who have money to invest to look to the local list, and were the offerings more plentiful some little business would follow. The principal feature of the week was the auction sale of stocks on Thursday. Atlantic National Bank sold at 37½, Mechanics' National at 51½, Rhode Island National at 28½, Second National at 124¾, National Eagle at 56, Globe National at 55¾, Commercial National at 47½, and Weybosset National at 51½. Providence Gas sold at 80¾ and American Screw at 210. The bank-stock list continues dull. City National has been sold during the week at 66 and National Bank of North America at 42¾@43½. The illuminating stocks were in demand, Narragansett Electric Lighting Company in particular, and some little amount of this stock has changed hands at prices ranging from 76½ to 77. Providence and Stonington Steamship stock has shown some new life, owing to a dividend having been declared. The stock advanced from 135 to 140½.

The local money market is still very quiet and rates on commercial paper range from 3 to 4 per cent., with renewals at 5 per cent. as a general rule. Call loans between banks are not frequent and are quoted about the same as last week.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing official quotations as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American	48	50	Merchants'	58½	..
Atlantic	..	40	Mechanics'	51	56
Black. Canal	25¼	..	Nat. Ex.	100	..
City	65	..	Nat. No. Am.	43	44¾
Commercial	47½	50	Nat. Com'ce.	42	49
Eagle	58	..	Old	112	..
Fifth	50	54	Phenix	71¼	..
First	119	123½	Rhode Island	27	28½
Fourth	124½	..	R. Williams.	70	74
Globe	52	..	Second	..	130
High Street	60	..	Third	55	62
Jackson	20	..	Traders'	38	..
Lime Rock	26	33	Westminster	60	..
Manufact'rs'	135½	..	Weybosset	51	55

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	105	Union T. Co. 50 ..
Mercantile	..	60	

RAILROADS.

Bos. & Prov.	255	..	P. & Spring. .. 105
N. Y., N. H. & H.	187	..	Paw. Val. 145 ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. b.	132½	134	Prov. & Wor. 245 254
			P., W. & B. 115 130

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Equitable	43	44½	Prov. Wash. 40¾ 44½
Merchants'	40	44½	

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Nar. Electric.	76¾	77	Prov. Tel. 110½ 111½
Prov Gas	81	83	Woon. Elect. .. 110
Pawt. Gas	80	..	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Con. Steam.	66	76	R. I. S. Dep. .. 100
*P. & S. S.	136	..	

*Ex dividend.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—Local securities were irregular during the week. While sales have not been many, the interest in the market showed no diminution. Saranac and Lake Placid stock led among the stocks that have made gains. The bid price advanced from 50 to 55 on the report that a dividend will be declared this month. The report recently filed with the Railroad Commissioners foreshadows that a dividend will be paid.

The Commerce Insurance stockholders received the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on Nov. 1. Compared with last year, the earnings of the company are very gratifying to the shareholders. Since Jan. 1, the surplus has increased about $28,000. Although it was said on excellent authority that the decision announced last week against the Union Railway will not affect the value of its securities, some holders were frightened into selling. Union Railway 5 per cent. bonds and Westchester Electric guaranteed 5 per cents. declined about 2 per cent. each. The bonds sold have gone into strong hands. Union Railway stock is offered 1 per cent. lower, at 146.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	120	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	100	..
Albany Insurance Company	105½	..
Albany Cold Storage & Warehouse Co.	100	..
Albany Railroad Stock	116	116½
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s	105	105½
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	116	117
Albany Safe Deposit & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	69	..
Commerce Insurance Company	100	101
Commercial Union Tel. Company	100	115
Consolidated Car-Heating Company	55	56
Consolidated Transfer Company	..	40½
Hudson River Telephone Company	39	..
Municipal Gas Company of Albany	137	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
Manhattan Oil Company of Lima, O.	35	40
New-York Air-Brake Company	..	20
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	55	..
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Company Mill 6s, 1905	..	100
Treadwell Fur Company, common	..	2½
Treadwell Fur Company, pf.	..	10½
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100½
Union Electric Railway of Saratoga	25	..
†Union Elec. Ry. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of New-York	140	146
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104½	105½
*Watervliet Turnpike & R. R. gtd. 6s	111	113
*Watervliet Turnpike & R. R. 2d mtge.	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	97	100
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Albany County Bank	125	130
First National Bank	165	165½
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	175	185
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	118
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
South End Bank	60	80
TROY SECURITIES.		
Citizens' Steamboat Company	..	225
Troy City Railroad Company	81½	82½
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	104	104½
Troy Gas Company	124	126
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	114	116
*Troy Gas Company cn. 5s	106	..
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..
United Shirt & Collar Company pf.	95	105
United Shirt & Collar Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood Company	75	80
West Troy Water Works 6s	..	100
Central National Bank	115	120
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
United National Bank	205	..
Union National Bank	115½	..

*And accrued interest.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The rates of discount last week were one-half for three months, and one-quarter for thirty days. The Continent withdrew gold, and Australia and the Cape sent none in. The market remained easy. Silver firmer. On the Stock Exchange buying increased after the depression caused by events in Livadia. Consols rose ⅝. American railroad securities closed strong, responding to the improvement in New-York, and dealers were more hopeful. Canadian securities improved in sympathy with the general American movement. Denver and Rio Grande preference rose 1⅝; Atchison A bonds, 1¼; Central Pacific, Union Pacific, and Atchison shares, ¾ each; Norfolk and Western, Erie, and Denver and Rio Grande, ½ each; Louisville and Nashville, Wabash common, Wabash preference, Northern Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ¼ each. Lake Shore fell 6.

A SPOKANE PROJECT.

Children Forbidden to be in the Streets at Night.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Spokane, Washington, is going to try a "curfew ordinance," the object, of course, being to keep children off the streets, and presumably at home, after nightfall. The ordinance in question prohibits children under sixteen years of age from appearing, unattended by their guardians, in public places after 8 o'clock P. M., from Oct. 1 to April 1, inclusive, and after 9 P. M. from the last until the first-named date. The populist Mayor, afraid either to sign or veto the ordinance, will permit it to become a law in regular course.

While there can be no doubt as to the virtuous intent of the measure, and while all decently-disposed people coincide in the view that children up to and even beyond the age designated should be under the parental roof or care during the evening and night hours, the wisdom of delegating to the police the duty of keeping them there may be gravely doubted.

Parental vigilance and restraint are the legitimate factors necessary to compass this very desirable object, and when these utterly fail to accomplish their mission, the State has graciously provided a reform school, not as auxiliary to parental authority, but as a complete substitute for it. Until it becomes necessary for the peace and safety of the community to interfere in the government of children, it is not wise to attempt to supplement home government by law.

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MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	6:35	Sun sets	4:53
Moon sets	11:25	P. M.	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:31	12:34	6:14	7:02
Governors Island	12:46	1:01	6:58	7:48
Hell Gate	2:39	2:54	8:26	9:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 6.		
Ailsa, Cape Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lahn, Bremen	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7.		
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	12:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	9:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, NOV. 8.		
Antilla, Nassau	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 9.		
Fort William, Puerto Rico	.....	1:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) Nov. 5.—Alsatia, Gibraltar, Oct. 18; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 24; Aral, London, Oct. 19; Francisco, Hull, Oct. 20; Illinois, Genoa, Oct. 25; Marathon, Gibraltar, Oct. 15; Mohawk, London, Oct. 24; Oevenum, Lisbon, Oct. 19; Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Oct. 14; Santiago, Nassau, Oct. 30; Scotia, Gibraltar, Oct. 18; Sicilia, Gibraltar, Oct. 14; Spain, London, Oct. 19; Taurie, Liverpool, Oct. 26; Wittekind, Bremen, Oct. 25.

TUESDAY, Nov. 6.—State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Oct. 26; Trave, Bremen, Oct. 27.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7.—America, London, Oct. 26; Adirond

WANTS HER OLD COLLEGE BELL

YALE STUDENTS DEMAND ITS RESTORATION BY THE FACULTY.

Seniors of the Sheffield Scientific School Elect Their Officers—Conditions for the Granting of Special Honors to Members of the Senior and Junior Classes—Statistics of the Courses of the Last Ten Years at the University.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—The sessions of the National Academy of Sciences' Autumn meeting were concluded in this city Thursday. Important papers relating to science were presented to the meeting. The President of the academy, Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale, presided at the gatherings, which were held in North Sheffield Hall. The academy was established by act of Congress in 1863, as the special adviser of the Government in all matters relating to science. The members are selected for their original researches in science, and represent nearly every department of knowledge. Their services, in accordance with their charter, are always at the disposal of the Government, without compensation. At the business meeting held Wednesday afternoon the President was authorized to appoint a committee to devise some means of determining a new unit for the measurement of electrical force. Congress having passed a law requiring the adoption of such unit. At the closing session the following papers were read: "The Presence of Devonian Fossils in Strata of the Carboniferous Age," by Prof. H. S. Williams of Yale; "The Influence of Insolation Upon Culture Media, and of Desiccation Upon the Vitality of the Bacillus of Typhoid of the Color Bacillis," by Dr. John S. Billings; "Report on Photographing Meteors," by Dr. W. L. Elkin of Yale; "Biographical Memoirs of F. V. Hayden," by Charles A. White; "Geographical and Bothymetrical Distribution of the Deep-Sea Echinoderms," by Prof. A. E. Verrill of Yale, and "The Effect of Pressure in Broadening Spectral Lines," by A. A. Michaelson.

The seniors of the Sheffield Scientific School have elected the following officers for the class: John C. Greenway, President; George I. Feeter, Vice President, and J. W. Hall, Secretary and Treasurer.

The students are still calling upon the Faculty to restore the old college bell. The college paper, The Yale News, had this editorial comment on this subject: "The News has made many appeals since the opening of term that the college bell be restored. If it was the intention of the Faculty to punish those in college for the misconduct of a few, we believe that the desired result has been fully accomplished. In addition to the reasons for replacing the bell which we have already fairly presented is the urgent need of a bell warning the college of the beginning of the religious meetings in Dwight Hall. The attendance at the Sunday and Wednesday evening meetings is materially lessened, because men are not reminded in some such way of their commencement, and accordingly fail to attend. The degree of success in which these meetings result depends in a great measure on the number who attend, and it seems to us that every assistance should be afforded the Young Men's Christian Association in this phase of its work. We hope that the Faculty will regard the matter in this light, and the long-established custom be resumed."

The conditions with regard to the granting of special honors which are conferred at the close of the senior year on members of the senior and junior classes are as follows: One-year and two-year honors may be granted in the following groups of studies: First, philosophy; second, history; third, political science and law; fourth, English; fifth, ancient languages; sixth, modern languages, including elementary German; seventh, natural and physical science; eighth, mathematics. A candidate for a one-year honor must pursue with distinction in his senior year, and a candidate for a two-year honor in his junior and senior years, courses whether prescribed or elective amounting to an average of at least six hours per week in one of the specified groups. For a two-year honor the work must be so distributed that an average of at least four hours per week is reached in the junior year. In history courses taken in the junior year can be counted as part of the work for two-year honors in political science, and vice versa.

In classics, modern languages, (exclusive of English,) and mathematics, two-year honors will not be given unless the work in those subjects amounts to four hours per week in each year. Students taking a sufficient number of hours in any group may by that fact be considered as candidates for honors in that group. A candidate's whole work in any group, though it may be more than sufficient to entitle him to such an honor, will be reckoned as in competition for the honor. A candidate for either honor must present a meritorious thesis before June 1 of his senior year. In department of modern languages, elementary German, and in the department of ancient languages, elementary Hebrew, will not be reckoned for honors, and in the department of mathematics no student will be considered a candidate for honors unless he has taken the calculus.

The Second Regiment Armory has been engaged for the junior promenade on Jan. 23.

A member of the Yale Faculty has prepared statistics of courses which cover the decade just closing from 1884 to 1894. The statistics show a greater tendency to "specialization" in the selection of courses, the student seeking development along particular rather than general lines of study. They also show that mathematics and the ancient languages are constantly losing in ratio with political and economic science, history, and modern languages. The statistics also show a tendency among the students to throng the few more popular courses to the disparagement of the many less popular ones. This is especially noticeable in the courses offered in political and economic science and history. There are in the average class twelve courses with more than 100 students each, 4 with more than 200, 2 with more than 250, and 1 with more than 300, the latter being Prof. Smith's course in American history, in which his class has to be divided into five divisions of sixty men each.

The present university chess tournament is held to determine the players who shall represent Yale in the intercollegiate tournament held in New-York during the Christmas holidays. These tournaments were started in 1892, largely through the efforts of E. A. Caswell, '66. Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale are represented by two players, each of whom plays six games with the men from the other colleges. The college winning the most games has possession of the intercollegiate challenge chess cup for the following year. This cup, costing $400, was presented by graduates of the four contesting colleges. Columbia has won the cup in both tournaments.

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has offered prize silver medals to the principal colleges of the country, to be awarded each year to the writers of the best essays upon "The Principles Fought for in the War of the American Revolution." The winning essays will be sent to the President General of the society. The writer of the essay adjudged best among them all will receive a gold medal valued at $100. Only members of the senior class compete. Each essay must contain not less than 1,800 words nor more than 2,000. All essays must be left with the committee on or before the first Monday in May. The committee on award of the prize is to consist of the professors of American history and of American constitutional law, and the award is to be submitted to the President of the university on or before the public exercises of Commencement Day.

A collection of designs belonging to the publishers of The Century and Scribner's Magazine is on exhibition in the Yale School of Fine Arts. The drawings in the collection have been selected from the many thousands possessed by their owners, and have been arranged under the supervision of Prof. Weir. The illustrations shown are representative of the artists' best efforts. The drawings loaned by Scribner's Sons have been selected by August Jaccaci, the art manager of the magazine. Among the collections belonging to this magazine are several drawings in pencil and color made by Robert Blun in Japan a year or two ago; some scenes of the Alps in black and white by E. L. Weeks, pen and ink sketches of London life by Hugh Thompson, and a tone drawing of the fakirs at the World's Fair, by Charles H. Johnson, whose water colors in Life have attracted much attention. Frederic Remington, a graduate of the Yale School of Fine Arts, has several drawings of frontier and Mexican life on exhibition. Several of R. B. Birch's drawings are shown. There is also a crayon drawing called the "Burgomaster's Daughter," by Chester Loomis. Some of the other well-known illustrators whose drawings make up the collection are T de Thurlstrap, Howard Pyle, John Frazer, Castaigne, Francis C. Jones, C. D. Gibson, Bloshfield L. Loch, Wiles, Victor Perard, and Wagnellin. In the centre of the room is a case containing drawings, blocks with pictures photographed thereon, the block partly engraved and filled with chalk to show the process, and finished block, the engraver's proof, the electrotype copy, and the printed page, all of which show the various processes making a book illustration.

PROF. RHYS DAVIDS'S LECTURES.

His Course at Cornell Attracting Much Attention.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The course of six lectures now being delivered here on Buddhism by Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids, who is undoubtedly the greatest authority on the subject, is attracting wide attention.

The Cornell University Cadet Band is soon to give concerts in Geneva and other cities of Central New-York.

Prof. J. Estlin Carpenter of Manchester New College, Oxford, has been the guest of President Schuman during the week, and on Tuesday evening he delivered a lecture on the subject, "The Belief in a Life After Death in the Light of Comparative Religion." Prof. Carpenter is a son of W. B. Carpenter, the eminent English physiologist, and is a well-known lecturer on comparative religions.

President Davis of the junior class has appointed the following men to the Junior Room Committee: H. W. Wallace, Chairman; C. E. Barry, H. N. Avery, C. B. F. Belsley, O. D. Burdan, H. P. Curtis, R. B. Hamilton, W. F. McCulloch, J. P. McGlensey, H. F. Norton, and J. S. Truman.

The Sophomore Cotillon Committee is composed of J. W. Beacham, Jr., Chairman; H. E. Mole, G. C. Bronson, G. W. Edgar, E. S. Aldrich, C. B. Farr, J. G. Owen, H. E. Fox, A. G. Miles, and D. M. Place.

The first of the series of lectures on engineering subjects before Sibley College, was given last Friday by W. F. Durfee of New-York. His subject was: "The Inventions of Hero of Alexandria."

DEBATING CLUBS AT HARVARD.

They Are Doing Splendid Work Among the Students.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 4.—Among the best elements in the educational life of the university is one which is purely voluntary, and which adds nothing to the student's honors, as far as his degree is concerned. That element is furnished by the debating clubs, which virtually form the backbone of all study of contemporary history, politics, and economics. To become a member of one of the debating clubs is an honor worth striving for. Two years ago the Harvard Union was the only club of the sort in existence here; now there is also the Wendell Phillips Club and the newly-organized Freshmen Debating Club. In addition to these there is the informal debating society, presided over by C. T. Copeland, Instructor in English, and intended as a preparatory step for those who wish to enter into formal debate.

The success of Harvard in the Yale debates has undoubtedly stimulated interest in this work, until now there is hardly a student with any ability at public speaking who does not hope some time during his college course to become a chosen competitor in the forensic struggles with the rival college. One course, that known as English VI., is devoted to debating, being open only to seniors of previous marked merit in history and economics, at which various stereotyped topics are discussed every week by four chosen speakers, and afterward open to speaking from the floor by other members of the course. Prof. Edward Cummings of the Department of Economics and John J. Hayes, Instructor in Elocution, are in charge of this work.

The following officers of the Harvard Natural History Society have been elected for the current year: President—F. B. White, Greek; Vice President—W. Kennedy, medical; J. W. D. Mackay, '95; Treasurer—R. Walcott, '95; Secretary—W. H. Phelps, L. S. S.; Librarian—F. C. Gulliver, Greek.

Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids, who is to deliver a series of six lectures on the "History and Literature of Buddhism" at the Lowell Institute, in Boston, will probably give a similar course at Harvard during his stay here.

A meeting of the editors of the college publications and the correspondents of the New-York and Boston dailies was held on Wednesday evening for the purpose of forming a press club. About forty men were present, and the meeting was presided over by Mr. Pierre La Rose, '95, editor in chief of The Harvard Monthly. After considerable discussion, it was voted to form the Harvard Press Club and to appoint a committee of five to draft a constitution. The committee consists of W. T. Denison, '96, for The Monthly; J. A. Gade, '95, for The Advocate; E. M. Hurley, '95, for The Lampoon; E. H. Warren, '95, for The Crimson; L. W. Mott, '96, for The News, and J. Allen for the correspondents of outside papers.

The fourth ten of the Institute of 1776 from the class of '97, is as follows: F. K. Kernan, M. E. Stone, A. Forbes, F. F. Fox, G. Benson, A. H. Ladd, A. N. Beale, F. Weld, J. Dean, and E. Hollister. The following men have been elected honorary members: E. N. Wrightington, H. Binney, J. P. Welsh, and R. Floyd.

The second number of The Advocate has just been issued, and contributors are from J. K. Moe, '97; L. How, '95; John Mack, Jr., '95, and Clay Arthur Pierce, '96. The latter has been elected a regular editor.

The Harvard Union has received a communication from the Whig and the Cleosophic Society of Princeton, asking for a joint debate, but so far no definite arrangements have been made to accept the proposal. A committee of the union has been trying to arrange for a joint debate with the Boston University Debating Society. The latter organization, which includes among its best speakers a number of women students, wished to have one of them, at least, enter the debate, but the union would not consent to that. It is said that after some urging it was decided by the Boston University committee that they would waive this point, and, accordingly, a debate will be held in Sever Hall on the evening of Nov. 16. The subject and the representatives from the two societies have not yet been decided.

At the meeting of the St. Paul's School Club last Thursday evening the following officers were elected for the year: President—A. Whiteside, '95; Vice President—Ralph Tiffany, '96; Secretary and Treasurer—A. M. Kales, '96. The annual dinner of the club will be held early in December.

Louis Bryde of Cambridge University, England, addressed the Christian Association and the St. Paul's Society in Holden Chapel last Thursday evening on the subject of the "Student Volunteer Movement in England."

The Groton Club has elected the following officers: President—R. W. Emmons, '95; Vice President—W. B. Rogers, '96; Treasurer and Custodian—M. Robinson, '98; Secretary—W. Woodward, '98.

The following officers of the Harvard Catholic Club have been elected: President—J. E. McGrath, '95; Vice President—J. P. Phelan, '95; Secretary—J. P. Gately; Treasurer—F. Otis, L. S. S. Otis, L. S.

The Rev. E. Winchester Donald, the Rev. Richard Montague, Bishop John H. Vincent, and Prof. J. Esten Carpenter of Oxford, England, and supply the pulpit of Appleton Chapel during November and December. The Rev. E. Winchester Donald will conduct prayers during the coming month.

NEW-YORK CITY UNIVERSITY.

Meeting of the Women's Advisory Committee—Good Showing Made.

The Women's Advisory Committee of the university held its first meeting last week at the residence of Mrs. Henry Draper, on Madison Avenue. In its report to the University Council the committee states an increase of women students in the graduate seminary. In the Law School and the School of Pedagogy the number equals that of last year. In the latter two schools a large decrease was expected, for the schools are occupying very uncomfortable quarters in the partly-completed Washington Square building. The committee has had a suite of rooms assigned to it in the new building. A fund has been established by the committee for making apparatus to be used in experimental psychology. This apparatus will be made under the supervision of the departmental professor, Charles P. Bliss, at the university workshops.

The competitive examinations for the alumni freshman entrance examination prizes were held a week ago, and the names were announced last Friday. The prizes are of money, $100 in each: Classical—Divided between W. C. Sandy, New-ark, N. J., and R. Campbell, Plainfield, N. J. Scientific—W. M. Campbell, New-York City. The prize scholarships for free tuition for the entire four years were awarded to R. Campbell, W. C. Sandy, E. Tupper, Demarest, N. J.; R. Evans, Berlin, Md., and A. Bierwith, New-York City.

The new Editorial Board of the University Quarterly is composed of the following students: Editor in Chief—Benjamin Stein, '96; Business Manager—Orrin W. Snodgrass, '95; Associate Editors—Harry W. Brown, '97; W. A. Hudson, '97; H. B. Singer, '95; Fred B. Kalka, '96, and Henry H. Banks, '96.

The faculty is in hearty sympathy with the plan adopted by the University Building Committee, which contemplates having a distinct building for each department of natural sciences. This plan would allow a wide scope for the head of each department to carry out his own views as to the arrangement of rooms, apparatus, &c. For the sixty years the university was located at Washington Square lack of space put a stop to any increase in this direction. But at present, although certain of the departments possess only plain wooden structures, the professor of each department announces that he is better prepared for work than ever before. In each department the professor in charge has control of the contracts for furniture and apparatus. Ten thousand dollars will be expended on the chemical laboratory, the gift of an alumnus.

The Council will hold its monthly meeting in the Washington Square Building this afternoon.

Dr. E. R. Shaw has assumed the duties incumbent as the Dean of the School of Pedagogy, taking the place of the late Prof. Jerome Allen.

The university branch of the Young Men's Christian Association tendered a reception to the entering freshman class in Association Hall last Wednesday afternoon. Addresses were made by E. C. Hunt, Secretary of the Students' Club; and F. C. Goodman, State Secretary.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE NEWS.

Plans for the New Library on Morningside Heights Accepted.

The dream of the future Columbia on Morningside Heights promises soon to be a reality. Last week the plans for the library building were presented by the architects and accepted. This building will be in the centre of the site and the other buildings will cluster around it. It is to be the most important structure of the new buildings, not only in point of size, but also in that it controls the design and management of the others. The Trustees meet this afternoon in Hamilton Hall, when the plans for the other buildings will be made public. C. B. Darling, Superintendent of College Buildings, has taken up his permanent residence on the new grounds.

It is the misfortune of each sophomore class to have a large debt on its shoulders, incurred by the crew it put on the Harlem when its members were freshmen. The present sophomore class is no exception to the rule, and to cancel the indebtedness the members have decided to produce a play in the course of the winter.

A triangular meeting of the recently-established college branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last Friday. The Rev. Dr. Van De Water, Chaplain of the college, made an address. The success of the branch is assured, and now that it is firmly established it will begin extensive work.

The Graduate Club held a meeting last Friday evening, at which Dr. B. D. Woodward of the Department of Romance Languages read a paper. The lectures by various members of the Department of French Language are being continued this Fall. Prof. Loiseaux was the lecturer last week.

The Class of '97 of the Law School held a meeting last Friday, at which the following officers were elected: President—R. M. Cipeh; Secretary—V. P. Beach; Treasurer—C. B. Weed.

PRINCETON REGISTRATION RULES.

Looking After the Students After the Ball Game—Glee Club Profits.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Princeton Faculty has adopted resolutions concerning registration of students in connection with the Thanksgiving recess and the football game following, together with similar regulations for Saturday, Nov. 10, for the football game with the University of Pennsylvania. All students will be required to register at the college offices not later than 10 o'clock on Saturday night after the game with the University of Pennsylvania. The Thanksgiving recess will begin at noon, Wednesday, Nov. 28, terminating on Friday, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M. The usual registration on Friday will not be required, but all students, except those who file written requests from parents or guardians that they be permitted to remain out of town over Sunday, must register by midnight of Saturday, Dec. 1. The regular college exercises will be held Friday and Saturday.

The '96 Bric-a-Brac, the Princeton College annual, which is expected to appear about Dec. 15, has been already about two-thirds completed. A very pleasing innovation will be the picture of all the dormitories prefixed to their respective directories. There will be photogravures of Prof. L. W. McClay of the Department of Chemistry and of Prof. Mildner and Walter Dohm of the class of '90. An especially attractive feature is the introduction of a large amount of brush work in the drawings. C. B. Boatwick of New-York City is Chairman of the committee having the book in charge.

A. D. Jenney, manager of the Princeton Glee Club organization during the past two years, has just made public the financial affairs of the organization. During the year 1892-3 the total receipts from concerts reached $18,491.50. Over $5,000 was expended for transportation, while more than $6,000 went for printing, advertising, and rent of halls. $1,226.30 was presented to the Brokaw Memorial Fund, and $300 was given in aid of the Isabella McCosh Infirmary. The season of 1893-4 brought a somewhat reduced income from concerts, the figures being $15,425.40, while the transporting, advertising, &c., was over $5,700.

A movement is on foot to erect a large building for purposes of dancing, dramatic performances, and to include facilities for indoor tennis during the Winter months. This building is to be known as the Casino and is in charge of a committee made up of Stanley McCormick, '95, Chairman; R. D. Hatch, '95, Treasurer; A. B. Rohrer, '96, Secretary, and Wayne Wilson, '97, a member of the Executive Committee from the sophomore class. The Advisory Board of Governors are Bayard Henry, '76, of Philadelphia and C. C. Cuyler, '77, of New-York. The undergraduate members of the committee are H. F. McCormick, '95; S. R. McCormick, '95; J. W. Garrett, '95; R. D. Hatch, '95; A. G. Milbank, '96; A. B. Roberts, '96, and Wayne Wilson, '97. It is necessary to raise $5,000 yet before work can be begun, but the committee is actively working among the alumni and undergraduates and expects to have the building under way in the near future.

A number of men, including members of the Faculty, graduates, and upper-classmen have formed a new club of a literary character, known as the Modern Language Club. Mr. Howard, assistant in the German Department, is the President, with Howard Crosby Butler, of New-York, as Secretary, and W. Douglas Ward, '95, of New-York, as Treasurer. President Howard, at the first meeting of the club, gave a talk on "Iceland, Its History and Literature."

The Rev. Dr. Walpole Warren, D. D., rector of Holy Trinity Church, of New-York City, lectured before the Philadelphian Society on Thursday evening, on the subject of "Dreams."

In an extemporaneous speaking contest in Clio Hall Wednesday evening, B. L. Hirschfield, '95, was awarded first prize; S. L. Haynes, second prize, and honorable mention to V. H. Lukens, '95.

President Patton will deliver the first lecture in the Dwight Hall course at Yale University, Nov. 12, on the subject of "Supernatural Religion."

The first library meeting of the year was held at Prospect, the home of President Patton, on Tuesday night. Mr. George H. Pitnam of New-York was the principal speaker, his subject being "Books and their Makers in the Early Middle Ages." Short addresses were made by President Patton, Professor Magnin, Miss Bliss Perry, and Mr. Lawrence Hutton of New-York.

A meeting of the Sociological Institute of the Theological Seminary was held Friday evening. Dr. Patton presided. Professor Woodrow Wilson, who addressed the institute on "The Ethics of the State." The seminary students have chosen representatives to attend the Inter-Seminary Conference, which meets in annual session at Springfield, Ohio, during the first week in November. The senior class is represented by R. P. D. Bennett; Messrs. Hibbard, Schall, and Hamilton represent the middle class, and J. A. Barnet is the junior representative.

Union College Matters.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The lecturers in the Butterfield course have been announced for the year. The first lecture on "The University of the State of New-York" has already been given by Anson J. Upson, Chancellor of the University. It will be followed by lectures by E. E. Hale, Chauncey M. Depew, William McKinley, Jr., W. Bourke Cockran, ex-Gov. Cornell, Abram S. Hewitt, and others.

Several changes and additions have been made in the Faculty. Prof. B. H. Ripton, Dean, has been transferred from the Chair of Mathematics to that of History and Sociology. Prof. Ripton declined the Chair of Mathematics at Harvard. Prof. Olin H. Landreth, Union, '76, has assumed his position, to which he was elected last Winter, as head of the engineering department. Elton D. Walker, instructor of the Boston School of Technology, has been chosen as Prof. Landreth's second assistant. Prof. Charles S. Prosser, Cornell, '83, has been called to the Chair of Geology. George Edwards, a new instructor in Latin, was graduated at Hamilton, and then took post graduate courses at Cornell and Johns Hopkins. William Updyke has been appointed tutor in mathematics.

The freshmen banquet was held last Friday at the Stanwix, Albany. Contrary to custom the sophomores did not molest them.

The rules relating to attendance upon chapel have been considerably modified. Ten unexcused absences a term are now allowed, and every two absences in excess of that number works the forfeiture of a grade.

Dean Ripton will give during the month of January a course of five lectures on "Ancient Roman History."

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The third lecture of Prof. Willis J. Beecher of Auburn Theological Seminary in his course on the study of the Old Testament was delivered Wednesday. The subject of this lecture was "Method of Study in Old Testament Chronology and Geography." The lecture was supplemented by a translation of the Moabite stone and a carefully-tabulated chronology, arranged by Dr. Beecher, of the Kings of Judah and Israel in the dynasty of Omri.

Halloween was celebrated at Wells by a phantom party, in which all the students participated. The entertainment was opened by a grand march, followed by dancing and Halloween games and refreshments.

Miss Jeanet Loomis, '89, Elector of the Alumnae College Settlement, spoke to the students in the chapel Thursday evening. Miss Loomis has just returned from the semi-annual meeting of the board of the Settlement Association at Philadelphia, and gave an interesting report of its proceedings. The accounts of the Head Workers of the settlements in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia were of special importance. Miss Loomis's talk was received by the students with enthusiasm.

A series of lectures by the Faculty has been arranged to be given at stated intervals during the present semester. The first lecture was delivered by Prof. Edward Fulton, Ph., D., yesterday evening, Nov. 3, the subject being, "Early Prose Romances of Chivalry."

University of Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The different fraternities have selected the following juniors to act as editors of The Interpres, the annual publication of the junior class: Alpha Delta Phi, Thurlow Weed Buxton; Delta Psi, Shepard; Delta Upsilon, Alvin R. Chapin; Psi Upsilon, George S. Miller; Delta Kappa Epsilon, Edward J. Wallis; Theta Delta Chi, Walter M. Glass; Phi Gamma Delta, Elmer G. Barmes. The Board has organized as follows: Editor in Chief, Buxton; President, Glass; Secretary, Chapin; Treasurer, Shepard; Business Manager, Wallis.

Sajiro Tateish, Rochester's Japanese student, is making a collection of select American poetry and prose for publication for the use of his own countrymen.

At a meeting of the Students' Association on Monday it was voted to adopt a college button. Among the designs presented were those of a button covered simply with the college color, or with the college color and the letters "U. of R." and also a miniature flag with these letters.

Theta Delta Chi has initiated the following members of the freshman class: Roy R. Burgess, Edward D. Hardy, Herbert I. Harris, George L. Hayes, Frederick T. Lent, Freeman E. McNall, Harlan W. Rippey, Bertram E. Wilson, and George M. Winegar. A banquet was given at the chapter house in connection with the initiation.

Manager Blossom of the Glee and Mandolin Clubs is arranging for a concert tour at holiday time. Both clubs are actively engaged in rehearsals.

Happenings at Vassar College.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The senior parlor opening Saturday afternoon was, as usual, a reception to the sophomores. The guests were received by Miss May Childs of New-York, Chairman of the Parlor Committee; Miss Juliet Greer, President of '96, and Miss Antoinette Newell, President of '96.

All-Halloween was celebrated by the usual parties given by the seniors to freshmen and by the juniors to sophomores, on Friday evening.

An attempt was recently made by the Students' Association to secure caps and gowns at Vassar. A petition, signed by over 400 students, was sent to the Faculty, but was refused on the grounds that the custom is too mediaeval in spirit and that the cap and gown tend to separate the student from the world.

BOOM IN DUPLICATE WHIST

THE SCIENTIFIC GAME POPULAR ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

In Brooklyn the Season Is to Open This Week with the Inter-Club League Games—Teams of the Best Players of the Silent Game Have Been Chosen and Close Contests Are Expected for a Handsome Trophy.

There was a whist boom last year. Instead of being local in character, it was felt all over the country. This city, Brooklyn, many of the Jersey towns, and Philadelphia were particularly conspicuous by their whist energy, and the record of matches played by different club and city teams was larger than ever before.

Enthusiasts will not soon forget the memorable matches played by the City of Brooklyn against Philadelphia. There were two of these, the first in Philadelphia, where 200 players, 100 on a side, came together. The second match, in Brooklyn, brought out 208 players. Brooklyn won this, and Philadelphia the first.

Before the present season closes, however, some exciting work will be seen between these two rival whist cities.

In Brooklyn, the greatest element of interest at present centres in the coming contest of the Interclub Whist League. The games will commence next Thursday night, and will be continued every week until the middle of January. The Interclub Whist League is an interesting feature of Brooklyn whist. It was organized last year, for the purpose of interclub matches, and also for contributing to the general popularity of the game. Ten clubs took part last year, and this season the number has been increased to twelve.

Mr. Robert H. Weems, its President last year, has been unanimously re-elected for the coming year. He is the representative of the famous Carleton Club, although he enjoys a membership in several other clubs and whist organizations. Fred H. Webster of the Oxford Club is Vice President, and Jay Stone of the Lincoln Club is Secretary and Treasurer.

The league has a fine trophy, which is to be played for each year, the club winning it three times to become absolute possessor of the prize. It is in the form of a placque, and is regarded by many whist experts as the finest whist trophy in the United States, not even excepting the championship De Forest silver cup of the American Whist League.

The placque is of silver, eighteen inches in diameter, and is engraved in an exquisite manner with appropriate devices, consisting of cards enamelled in their proper colors and other designs. This trophy is now held by the Carleton Club, by virtue of its victory last year. The contest was a close one, the Carleton and Hanover Clubs at first being tied, and the Carletons winning in the play-off.

The Carleton Club this year has a strong team, even better than last year. Every one of the four men has a national whist reputation. The whist league contest this Winter in Brooklyn ought to be a hard-fought struggle. Most of the club teams are almost the same as last year. The various clubs in the league, with their representative teams, are as follows:

Carleton Club—E. A. Buffiton, Captain; Robert H. Weems, Elwood T. Baker, and Alfred T. Taylor.

Crescent Athletic Club.—Dr. H. N. Read, Captain; D. Stuart Church, J. J. Hinchman, and E. C. Ford.

Excelsior Club—Daniel Chauncey, Captain; Fred S. Parker, E. W. Bigelow, and William H. Clapp.

Hamilton Club—F. H. Lawrence, Captain; N. D. Putnam, E. Wyckoff, Jr., and C. Westlock.

Hanover Club—C. E. Bishop, William Donald, T. W. Weeks, and Alvah Miller. The Captain of the whist department is Fred H. Evans.

Lincoln Club—Reginald P. Rowe, Captain; Dr. Samuel Walt, James Langmeier, and Cyrus Stiles.

Knickerbocker Field Club of Brooklyn—Edmund H. Driggs; the other members of the team yet to be picked.

Midwood Club—A. B. Termaine, J. S. De Selding, F. M. Horton, and Samuel H. Moore. W. Joel Moran is Captain.

Montauk Club—Dr. W. E. Stratton, Captain; John M. Ryder, George A. La Vie, and Henry Bowers.

Ridge Club—George W. Mackay, H. E. Bowns. The other two yet to be picked.

Oxford Club—Fred H. Webster, Captain; Dr. J. B. Bogart, Warren C. Barker, and Fred Thorp.

Union League—F. P. McColl, Captain; Ethan Allen Doty, Frank A. Bailey, and George W. Davidson.

Of these twelve clubs, the new ones are the Knickerbocker, Field, and Ridge Clubs. The schedule of games, showing when and where the different clubs will play, has just been prepared, and is as follows:

Nov. 8—Crescent Athletic vs. Carleton, at Crescent Athletic Club; Excelsior vs. Hamilton, at Excelsior Club; Lincoln vs. Hanover, at Lincoln Club; Midwood vs. Knickerbocker Field, at Midwood Club; Montauk vs. Ridge, at Montauk Club; Union League vs. Oxford, at Union League Club.

Nov. 15—Carleton vs. Excelsior, at Carleton Club; Hamilton vs. Crescent Athletic, at Hamilton Club; Knickerbocker Field vs. Ridge, at Knickerbocker Field Club; Montauk vs. Midwood, at Montauk Club; Hanover vs. Union League, at Hanover Club; Oxford vs. Lincoln, at Oxford Club.

Nov. 22—Hamilton vs. Carleton, at Hamilton Club; Crescent Athletic vs. Excelsior, at Crescent Athletic Club; Ridge vs. Hanover, at Ridge Club; Knickerbocker Field vs. Montauk, at Knickerbocker Field Club; Midwood vs. Oxford, at Midwood Club; Union League vs. Lincoln, at Union League.

Nov. 29—Carleton vs. Hanover, at Carleton Club; Lincoln vs. Crescent Athletic, at Lincoln Club; Excelsior vs. Midwood, at Excelsior Club; Montauk vs. Hamilton, at Montauk Club; Oxford vs. Knickerbocker Field, at Oxford Club; Ridge vs. Union League, at Ridge Club.

Dec. 6—Knickerbocker Field vs. Carleton, at Knickerbocker Field Club; Crescent Athletic vs. Hanover, at Crescent Athletic Club; Lincoln vs. Excelsior, at Lincoln Club; Midwood vs. Hamilton, at Midwood; Union League vs. Montauk, at Union League Club; Oxford vs. Ridge, at Oxford Club.

Dec. 13—Carleton vs. Lincoln, at Carleton Club; Union League vs. Crescent Athletic, at Union League; Excelsior vs. Knickerbocker Field, at Excelsior Club; Hamilton vs. Hanover, at Hamilton Club; Montauk vs. Oxford, at Montauk Club; Ridge vs. Midwood, at Ridge Club.

Dec. 20—Midwood vs. Carleton, at Midwood Club; Crescent Athletic vs. Montauk, at Crescent Athletic Club; Excelsior vs. Union League, at Excelsior Club; Knickerbocker Field vs. Hamilton, at Knickerbocker Field Club; Hanover vs. Oxford, at Hanover Club; Lincoln vs. Ridge, at Lincoln Club.

Dec. 27—Carleton vs. Montauk, at Carleton Club; Ridge vs. Crescent Athletic, at Ridge Club; Oxford vs. Excelsior, at Oxford Club; Hamilton vs. Union League, at Hamilton Club; Hanover vs. Knickerbocker Field, at Hanover Club; Midwood vs. Lincoln, at Midwood Club.

Jan. 8—Oxford vs. Carleton, at Oxford Club; Crescent Athletic vs. Midwood, at Crescent Athletic Club; Excelsior vs. Ridge, at Excelsior Club; Lincoln vs. Hamilton, at Lincoln Club; Hanover vs. Montauk, at Hanover Club; Union League vs. Knickerbocker Field Club, at Union League Club.

Jan. 10—Carleton vs. Ridge, at Carleton Club; Knickerbocker Field vs. Crescent Athletic, at Knickerbocker Field Club; Hanover vs. Excelsior, at Hanover Club; Hamilton vs. Oxford, at Hamilton Club; Montauk vs. Lincoln, at Montauk Club; Midwood vs. Union League, at Midwood Club.

Jan. 17—Carleton vs. Union League, at Carleton Club; Crescent Athletic vs. Oxford, at Crescent Athletic Club; Excelsior vs. Montauk, at Excelsior Club; Ridge vs. Hamilton, at Ridge Club; Hanover vs. Midwood, at Hanover Club; Knickerbocker Field vs. Lincoln, at Knickerbocker Field Club.

An interesting feature, showing the enthusiasm for whist in Brooklyn, is that Brooklyn shares with Philadelphia the honor of having the largest number of clubs in the American Whist League. Each city has nine. Chicago has eight, and New-York City only two—the Continental and Knickerbocker Whist Clubs.

The American Whist League, which has had a wonderful growth, is now in its fifth year. The next whist congress will be held at Minneapolis in July, 1895. Brooklyn is making a strong effort to secure the meeting for 1896. The whist congress met last May in Philadelphia, and the championship was won by the University Club of Chicago, which won the De Forest trophy. The Minneapolis Club, the former champion, won the American Whist League trophy, which can be challenged for by any other club during the year. The Brooklyn players, although not taking any of the first prizes, made a good showing.

The Brooklyn clubs which are members of the league are the Carleton, Excelsior, Hamilton, Hanover, Lincoln, Midwood, Montauk, Algonquin, and Brooklyn Whist Clubs. The Brooklyn Whist Club was started a year ago. Its membership is now 114. It is from this club that teams are picked to play outside matches. The members meet every Monday evening, in the parlor of the Carleton Club.

Miss Kate Irwin Wheelock, the "Whist Queen of America," as she was dubbed by Cavendish, is an honorary member, the only lady in the club. The only other honorary members are Cavendish and Mr. Nicholas Browne Trist of New-Orleans.

Miss Wheelock is surprised at the wonderful improvement in play made by the majority of the Brooklyn players since last Spring. The standard this year is much higher, compared with last year. America never had such a whist boom as it is having now.

"It's not a revival," said a prominent player. "It's a regular boom. The American public hardly knew what whist was until a year ago.

"This, of course, refers to the interest for the scientific game—the duplicate whist, not the easy-going whist which we played in our younger days."

Startling Charge in a Damage Suit.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Senator Henninger brought suit in the Prothonotary's office in Allentown on Friday, in behalf of Anthony Lory of Catasauqua, against the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The case promises to be a very sensational one. Mr. Lory's son, George Lory, took the place of a striker on the Lehigh Valley Railroad last year and got a job on the Easton shifter. On March 12 the young man was thrown off the train and killed. His father alleges that the engineer of the shifter, who was a Brotherhod man, intentionally caused the train to start so suddenly that the young man was thrown off and lost his life. Mr. Lory claims $5,000 damages.

New-York City College.

At the last meeting of the Phenocasenian and Cleonia Literary Societies the folowing students were elected to represent their respective societies in the coming joint debate at Chickering Hall on Dec. 21: Phenocasenian—W. J. Boyer, '95, and J. S. Boyer, '95, with M. L. Arnstein as declaimer. Cleonia—E. B. Heymann, '95, and W. Rosenbaum, '95, with G. Lyon, '98, as declaimer. The members of the Executive Committee are B. L. Bloomberg, Chairman; Mr. Rosett, and J. Esner. The debaters are to choose the topic, which will be announced this week. The musical portion of the programme will be given by the glee, mandolin, and banjo clubs.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 10 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans; at 6 PM for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alisa, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alisa.")

TUESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton and Bremen; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 9:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland"); at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Saratoga") at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla; at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12 M) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Southampton and Hamburg.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM

WILL NOT JOIN THE UNION

SEVENTH REGIMENT ASSOCIATION'S ATHLETIC WAR.

Say that Their Organization Is a Part of Regimental Work and that No Benefit is to be Derived from Games Sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union—Statement Given Out of the Causes of the Original Trouble.

The Seventh Regiment Athletic Association held a meeting on Saturday night to receive a report from a special committee authorized to consider and report upon a petition, signed by certain members of the regimental athletic club, requesting that the club register its games with the Amateur Athletic Union, so that the disqualification against members of the regiment, which debars them from competing in outside games, could be removed. The committee decided not to surrender to the Amateur Athletic Union, and the club has indorsed the latter's action and adopted the report of the committee.

The Seventh Regiment Association's trouble with the Amateur Athletic Union happened in 1891, when it was claimed that the rules of the union had been violated in regard to prises offered at games.

In February, 1892, the association adopted a statement of facts and resolutions disavowing any jurisdiction over it by the Amateur Athletic Union.

It was then asserted by the members that the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association was composed of, and limited exclusively to, the members of the Seventh Regiment, and was organized twelve years ago. It was not then and never has been a member of the Amateur Athletic Union, and acknowledged no superior authority in athletics. It offered and awarded to its members at its twentieth closed games, held on Dec. 5, 1891, certain prizes, consisting of silver cups, lamps, toilet articles, &c., declared to be technically in violation of certain Amateur Athletic Union rules, although similar in character and value to prizes given by it and other reputable athletic associations for many years. In competing for such prizes the members of the association, to the number of 115, have been by the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union arbitrarily pronounced "disqualified."

Prior to the purchase of the prizes the Secretary addressed an official communication to the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union at the time requesting that body's interpretation of its prize rules, and failed to receive the interpretation called for or any official response to said communication. In accordance with its own interpretation of rules and out of courtesy to the Amateur Athletic Union the prizes given were duly inscribed with date and event and the cost thereof limited to that specified by Amateur Athletic Union rules.

The Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, upon formal application, duly considered and scheduled the twentieth games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association for Dec. 5, 1891, but subsequently, after all preliminary arrangements for the games had been made, deliberately arranged and advertised a counter attraction of its own for the same date—the amateur boxing championship at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The Seventh Regiment Athletic Association had from the date of its organization and years before the Amateur Athletic Union existed, earnestly and consistently advocated and fostered strictly amateur athletics, and always contended for pure and honest competitions, and discouraged all taint of professionalism.

The organization known as the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, composed of strictly amateur athletes, had given prizes with the approval and under the Amateur Athletic Union, similar to those given by the Seventh's association, to which the Amateur Athletic Union objected, and the organization known as the League of American Wheelmen had given in its competitions beyond the limit of value prescribed by Amateur Athletic Union rules.

So-called "amateur" boxing exhibitions, where money prizes were given, were also approved, and repeatedly reinstated in its ranks as amateurs, persons who openly and notoriously competed as professionals for money, and who could not, with the most liberal and extravagant interpretation, be defined as amateurs. In view of the foregoing facts the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association expressed its firm and dignified disapproval of the methods and proceedings of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, and decided that all games of the association be conducted independently of the Amateur Athletic Union, and without the recognition of its jurisdiction or authority over this association or its competitions.

At the meeting Saturday night the following resolution was adopted:

"This association continues as always since its organization to hold closed games, in which only members of the regiment can compete, and which are not open to members of other athletic associations, its object being to encourage young men who enter the regiment to develop their physical qualities and to make good soldiers of them, capable of rendering any service that the State may call upon them to perform. Its organization and its purpose are merely part of the regimental work, and it is not an 'athletic club' in the general sense of that term.

"Past experience has demonstrated that it is of no benefit to this organization to have dates for its games 'sanctioned' 'allowed' by the Amateur Athletic Union; as other competitions have been by it allowed on the same dates.

"This association holds its games in the regimental armory, the use of which is restricted and regulated by the Military Code and Regulations from General Headquarters of this State, and such further rules as are laid down by the commanding officer and the Armory Committee. The dates of its games and the manner of conducting the same must be subject to their sanction and approval. It cannot, therefore, recognize any jurisdiction over it by any association of a non-military character, that might possibly create a conflict with prescribed military rules.

"For the reasons above stated, your committee is of the unanimous opinion that the interests of this association would not be served by becoming an 'allied,' 'approved,' or 'registered' association under the Amateur Athletic Union."

The report is signed by Robert Mazet, James E. Schuyler, A. B. Wilson, Thomas J. Conroy, and Willis Mott Moore.

FENCING BY EXPERTS.

Prof. Tiercelin Gives an Exhibition of Skill with James Murray, Jr.

Prof. Jacoby's usual weekly reception, held yesterday morning at his salle d'armes, 75 West Forty-fourth Street, was attended by many prominent devotees of the art of fencing. Among the number were Miss G. B. Pomeroy, Miss W. Ives, Miss Wickham, F. R. Coudert, Jr., L. May, B. F. O'Connor, Dr. Coggeshall, Dr. Hammond, S. T. Shaw, D. A. Clarkson, C. G. Bothner, Dr. Echeverria, Prof. R. B. Malchien, and Prof. Tiercelin.

The latter is en route to the City of Mexico from Paris. He is considered a very expert fencer. He had a bout with James Murray, Jr., which Prof. Jacoby's guests greatly admired. Prof. Malchien measured skill with Mr. Bothner, the amateur champion, in a very spirited bout. Prof. Malchien leaves to-day for Toronto, where he will fill an engagement as instructor to the Toronto Athletic Club.

Another good bout was that in which W. T. Hentz and D. A. Clarkson met for the first time. Prof. Tiercelin also fenced with Prof. Jacoby. The former is left-handed, and when facing a man who has never previously fenced with a "southpaw" he appears at first at a decided advantage. This was the case when he had Mr. Murray for an opponent. Prof. Jacoby, however, knows all the tricks of the trade, and more than held his own with the Parisian.

REGULARS WHO SHOOT WELL.

United States Army Marksmen Who Will Receive Badges.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The list of officers and men who have distinguished themselves with the rifle and carbine during three competitions has been prepared at the War Department. The best showing in the cavalry competition was made by Lieut. D. L. Brainerd, Second Cavalry, well known as one of the arctic adventurers. The best showing in the infantry competition was made by Commissary Sergt. Woodcock.

A badge will be presented to each of the distinguished marksmen, a complete list of whom in the order of their performance, is as follows:

Cavalry—Lieut. D. L. Brainerd, Second Cavalry; Second Corp. H. Rice, G, Third Cavalry; Sergt. W. R. Parker, I, Second Cavalry; Lieut. J. T. Dickman, Third Cavalry; Lieut. J. W. Heard, Third Cavalry; Corp. J. F. Joyce, G, Third Cavalry; Private H. Michaels, K, Third Cavalry; Sergt. C. S. West, A, Sixth Cavalry; Private J. L. Martin, L, Seventh Cavalry; Private J. W. Butcher, A, Eighth Cavalry; Sergt. A. Macnab, Eighth Cavalry; Lieut. L. M. Fuller, Ninth Cavalry; Lieut. J. R. Lindsay, Ninth Cavalry; Sergt. M. Toler, D, Ninth Cavalry; Sergt. W. A. Vrooman, G, Ninth Cavalry; Lieut. W. T. Littlebrant, Tenth Cavalry; Corp. H. W. Bivins, G, Tenth Cavalry.

Infantry.—Com. Sergt. C. Woodcock, Private C. C. Kearney, B, Second Infantry; Private L. Fryer, E, Fourth Infantry; Sergt. C. Noll, E, Sixth Infantry; Lance Corp. G. Smith, D, Seventh Infantry; Sergt. D. Callaghan, D, Ninth Infantry; Sergt. J. P. Fellenz, F, Ninth Infantry; Corp. J. A. Wise, C, Tenth Infantry; Sergt. U. Burke, A, Fourteenth Infantry; Lieut. H. G. Lyon, Seventeenth Infantry; Sergt. J. Atkins, B, Seventeenth Infantry; First Sergt. A. J. Merrill, F, Seventeenth Infantry; Sergt. R. Wilson, H, Seventh Infantry; First Lieut. J. C. Gregg, Eighteenth Infantry; J. McCormick, C, Eighteenth Infantry; Private W. A. Sullivan, C, Nineteenth Infantry; Sergt. J. Foulkrod, H, Twentieth Infantry; First Sergt. L. Chapins, A, Twenty-second Infantry; Corp. T. A. Galley, A, Twenty-third Infantry; First Sergt. P. E. Miller-B, Twenty-third Infantry; Corp. C. R. Lauterjung, A, Fourth Infantry; First Sergt. W. K. Franklin, E, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Private C. W. Grayson, G, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Hare and Hounds at Princeton.

PRINCETON, Nov. 4.—The hare-and-hound season at Princeton opened yesterday with a five-mile run, made in 32:00. About twenty men participated. The route covered was along the Raritan Canal to Kingston and back by way of the old stage road to Princeton. Capt. McNulty, '95, came in first, Hanlon, '96, second. Runs will be held regularly twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays, as long as the weather permits. The track association offers gold medals to the men coming in first and second.

MONTCLAIR ROAD RACES.

Spirited Contests Promised Over the Valley Road.

MONTCLAIR, Nov. 4.—The road races on election day morning, which the Montclair Wheelmen have arranged with such careful regard for detail, will provide first-class sport, judging by the interest displayed by the cyclists. For a club affair, there will be an unusually large number of entries. The Valley Road course is in fine condition, and the racing men will doubtless show their appreciation of this by making good time.

Outside of the novice race for The New-York Times gold medal, the most interest centres in the team race between the Montclair Wheelmen and the Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association. This will be at a distance of five miles, and a very lively contest it promises to be. There has long been considerable rivalry between the two clubs, and this race is the result of a challenge from the Bloomfields.

Both sides have named their teams. The Montclair's is as follows: Burt L. Jacobus, Harding Benedict, and Arthur H. Thomas. Charles Horrox and George C. Bartow are mentioned as substitutes. The Bloomfield team will be made up of J. M. Teague, C. T. Coggeshall, and George Fakes. Frank Brady and J. M. Gilmour are named as substitutes.

Paul Grosch, the crack quarter-miler, will give an exhibition at that distance between the second and third races. Grosch is now in first-class condition, and may make very fast time. He will not be paced.

The time for the first race is 9:45 A. M. Quite a number of the members of the Riverside Wheelmen of New-York are expected to witness the events, and then go to Rahway, where the Riverside's annual races take place in the afternoon.

ARRANGING FOR THE CYCLE SHOW.

Meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, the report of the cycle show management, as presented by F. W. Sanger, was approved and his actions indorsed, and it was decided that all spaces in the 1895 cycle show be devoted exclusively to manufacturers of bicycles, cycle accessories, and sundries. The resignation of H. A. Lozier as a member of the Executive Committee was unanimously accepted, and Joseph McKee, of McKee & Harrington, was elected to fill the vacancy on the board.

A. G. Spalding, E. C. Stearns, and R. Philip Gormully were appointed a committee to confer with the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, with the view of settling the manner in which contracts between racing men and manufacturers shall in future be made. There was also a committee appointed to make a thorough investigation of the circulation and standing of such publications as desired the advertising patronage of the members of the National Board of Trade, and to make a full report on the subject.

The programme for the first annual convention of the National Board of Trade, to be held in the Concert Hall of the Madison Square Garden, in January, 1895, was arranged as follows: Convention to be called to order, Tuesday, Jan. 22. Wednesday, Jan. 23, reports of committees. Thursday, Jan. 24, general business, election of officers for ensuing year. Friday, Jan. 25, installation of officers and unfinished business.

NEW HOME FOR TRENTON CYCLISTS.

Mercer County Wheelmen Secure the Famous Lochiel Clubhouse.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Mercer County Wheelmen have for some time been looking for larger quarters, and have secured the clubhouse of the Lochiel Club. The house is at 219 East State Street, nearly opposite the Post Office. It is a spacious double mansion. Entrance is gained by ascending a flight of high stone steps, when an elaborate vestibule is reached, which leads into a hallway, at the end of which is a winding stairway. On the right side of this is a large reception room. Across the hallway is a saloon parlor, running the entire length of the building. On this floor is also a library and music room. In the rear is a restaurant, where fifty or more persons can be served at one time. Back of it is a thoroughly-appointed kitchen. On the second floor is a lounging room, and over the main hall a large assembly room. Back of this is a smoking room, with a large veranda closed in with window lights in cold weather. On the third floor are the billiard and pool rooms, office of the Secretary and committee rooms and apartments for the steward.

It is by far the handsomest and the most commodious of all the clubhouses in the city. No changes are necessary to adapt it to the use of the Mercer Wheelmen. It has a side alley and a large rear yard and lawn, where the wheels can be stored, and where, in course of time, the necessary pools, as well as needle baths, can be constructed.

The Building Committee will begin some general renovations so as to make the place look fresh and bright, and the building will be ready for occupancy early in November.

There will be ample room in this new edifice for all the various organizations attached to the Mercer Wheelmen. There is a minstrel troupe of twenty-four talented young men, all cyclers, who have already given several very successful entertainments, and have now in active preparation a big affair to be given in the Opera House for the benefit of the general fund. It is under the direction of Lewis Fischer, who has made quite a hit here both in comic opera and minstrelsy. There is also a mandolin and banjo club, a penuchle club, and a whist club, that is now playing a series of championship games with several other organizations about town. The club expects to have within a short period a quartet to assist it at club nights. As soon as the new clubhouse is arranged there will be given a smoker, so as to bring all the members and their friends together to see what excellent accommodations have been secured.

The Mercer Wheelmen will have their annual banquet at the American House on Nov. 13. A number of prominent speakers have been invited, among them Col. Alfred A. Pope, the father of American cycling, and the champion A. A. Zimmermann, who is expected to arrive in this country a few days before the banquet takes place.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The mileage contest among the wheeling members of the New-York Athletic Club, according to the last announcement, stands as follows: C. L. Jones, 5,610 miles; Theodore E. Betts, 3,959 miles; Henry Douglas, 3,590 miles; C. E. B. Lawrence, 3,290 miles; J. H. Hanson, 3,265 miles; H. G. Barnard, 3,019 miles; A. Spring, Jr., 2,828 miles; W. E. Smith, 2,793 miles; Richard Nelson, 2,764 miles; W. G. Bates, 2,677 miles; W. R. Yard, 2,566 miles; J. E. Dornshke, Jr., 2,551 miles; Wesley P. Smith, 2,441 miles; John C. Gulick, 2,406 miles; J. A. Healey, 2,339 miles; William K. Gillett, 2,081 miles; C. F. Dellinger, 2,051 miles; F. C. Thomas, 2,073 miles; F. C. Elgar, 1,980 miles; J. W. Good, Jr., 1,879 miles; L. I. Hubbard, 1,601 miles.

—The great Zimmerman is to be an attraction at the Horse Show. At least the promoters of the Thanksgiving week cycle races in Madison Square Garden have planned to have him there in a box on the closing night. There is no question but the champion will win the approbation of the "400" as easily as he did races from the Frenchmen.

—Election day will see a great turning out of the racing men. Many club events are booked, and some lively times are looked for.

Deer in Vermont.

From The Boston Transcript.

Among the claims presented to the Vermont Legislature are several for crops ruined by wild deer. There are some legislators, however, who insist that these claims are not presented in the hope of securing money, but of securing a relaxation of the game laws, the argument being that, if deer have become so numerous as to annoy farmers, a little more latitude than the present statutes permit might be granted to sportsmen.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Loans on Real Estate,

Without charge for examination of title and without unnecessary delay.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK

has upward of $70,000,000 now loaned on property in New-York City and vicinity.

With its fifty years' accumulation of abstracts of title, surveys, &c., this company is able to make immediate loans at least cost to borrower for disbursements and interest.

APPLY TO

W. W. RICHARDS, Comptroller,

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 32 Nassau St.

A.—A.—FOR SALE—CHOICE NEW HOUSES. American basement, colonial style, 5 TO 15 WEST 87TH ST. No better nor finer ones in the city. Also, 63 WEST 97TH ST., Handsome 4-story house, newly decorated. All at very reasonable prices, and the terms as may be desired. OPEN TO VISITORS. Further particulars of owner, CHARLES BUEK, Columbus Av., Corner 72d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

The "PEABODY,"

Nos. 102-104 Waverley Place.

Cheapest Apartments for the accommodations in the city.

Elegant, well lighted, ventilated, and handsomely-decorated apartments. Seven and eight rooms and bath, steam-heated, elevator, and hall boys. EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. Rents from $50 to $75 per month. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR TO

GERALD R. BROWN,

120 Broadway.

CLEVELAND.

126, 128, 130 EAST 24th ST.

Large apartments, unfurnished; parquet floors; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident. On view 10 to 3.

PORTSMOUTH, 42 WEST 9TH ST. Elegant Parlor-Floor Apartment, RENT, $750. Hall attendance, steam heat, &c. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A. THE SHERMAN A. NOS. 155 TO 161 WEST 48th ST. Eight rooms and bath; decorated; cabinet finish; heat; elevator. Superintendent, on premises.

TO RENT—A moderate-sized apartment in the fire-proof building No. 80 Madison Av., corner 28th St.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

HOUSE TO RENT, VERY FULLY AND ELEgantly furnished, for Winter or year; never before rented; in perfect order. 72 West 52d St.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions. Calendar of non-enumerated motions called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J. Demurrers.—Nos. 2, 122, 133, 142, 152, 153, 162, 161, 157, 158, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183.

Divorces.—Nos. 2333, 2336, 2339, 2340, 2343, 2346, 2347, 2348, 1997, 2105, 2460, 2461.

Law and Fact.—Nos. 1006, 1230, 448, 480, 778, 1854, 1457, 1455, 1798, 1801, 1831, 2011, 1873, 1890, 1911, 1372, 987, 952, 866, 867, 1450, 1175, 1336, 643, 639.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Barrett, J. Nos. 2415, 100, 2574, 2490, 1991, 2380, 2146, 2168, 2289, 2316, 2325, 5018, 1682, 5290, 2356, 2404, 2470, 2484, 2500, 2516, 2575, 2577, 2611, 2169, 2084, 1978.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J. Demurrers.—Nos. 331, 332.

Law and Fact.—Nos 431, 486, 487, 492, 495, 498, 433, 517, 576, 413, 347, 490, 530, 534, 535, 548, 505, 507, 508, 516, 519, 520, 526, 529, 550, 555, 561, 472, 462.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Elevated railroad cases.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term, Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term, Part II.—Gildersleeve, J. Nos. 1443, 1122, 941, 586, 884, 1224, 1227, 971, 703, 709, 470, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1410, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term, Part III.—Dugro, J. Nos. 964, 659, 818, 1271, 1359, 1355, 749, 1166, 717, 860, 849, 874, 866, 164, 878, 1067, 1072, 1073.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—Theresa G. Herm, Emanuel De Young, Horatio P. Allen, Omilia Koppler, Michael Connell at 10:30 A. M.; Louis Stillgebauer, James D. Smith, Eugene Crowell at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J. Nos. 1 to 20, inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J.; Bischoff, Jr., and Pryor, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar for November term.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J. Nos. 2228, 2197, 2196, 1110, 52, 1202, 1285, 1245, 789, 2863, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1278, 1281, 1187, 1287, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1305, 1306, 1308, 794, 679.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term, Parts II. and III. —Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J. Nos. 936, 877, 778, 322, 794, 216, 829, 840½, 1944, 641, 626, 192, 348, 671, 795, 799, 800, 806, 816, 821, 839, 843, 863, 870, 872, 882, 787, 2226, 2227, 463.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J. Nos. 1036, 118, 616, 124, 462, 460, 126, 389, 390, 472, 1067, 565, 623, 625, 429, 441, 482, 544, 50, 54, 57, 67, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J. Nos. 944, 219, 220, 598, 374, 547, 534, 535, 536, 591, 607, 510, 414, 311, 27, 28, 29, 38, 40, 92, 93, 94, 95, 164, 167, 172, 174, 175, 178, 179.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J. Short Causes.—Nos. 2186, 2117, 1553, 2417, 2450, 371, 1070, 315, 316, 317, 1478, 1505, 1355, 1520, 2134, 2157, 2175, 2238, 2259, 1522, 1846, 2096, 1645, 1677, 2294, 2043, 2065, 2059, 1934, 1864, 2143, 1705, 2436, 2382, 1540, 2029, 2199, 1704, 2282, 2129, 2053, 2329, 1719, 1988, 2154, 2426, 2388, 2486, 2283, 2010, 2504.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Rudd vs. Rudd —William M. Hoes, Matter of Frick—George Bell, Pearsall vs. Fogarty—Charles A. Hess.

In the Heart of an Old Tree.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

In the heart of a large pine tree three feet and a half in diameter, James Miller of Marinette found a knife that was about a foot long and an inch and a half wide. The age of the tree is estimated by good judges to be over 200 years, and the knife was buried in it when the tree was in its infancy, for it is right near the heart, and only about six feet from the base.

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. NO EXPENSE WHATSOEVER FOR EXAMINING TITLE.

NO DELAY.

APPLY TO

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.

T. D. JORDAN, Comptroller, 120 Broadway.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1894, at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, EXECUTOR'S SALE OF the three-story brick building, with lot, NO. 21 FRANKFORT STREET, 29.9 feet east of William St. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

ORANGE, N. J.—I have a client who owns a modern, stylish residence, with several acres of grounds, conservatory, stables, &c., the cash value of which is $60,000. He is anxious to exchange it, free and clear, for a house of similar value on the west side of New-York City. ROBT. APPLETON, Jr., Equitable Building, New-York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

A FINE LIGHT OUTSIDE ROOM, SECOND floor, Boreel Building, 115 Broadway, great sacrifice ($30 per month) until May 1. F. C CLARK, 111 Broadway.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR $292,959 BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

Interest, Three Per Cent. Per Annum.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, until Monday, the 5th day of November, 1894, at o'clock P. M., for

$250,000 ASSESSMENT BONDS FOR THE PARK AVENUE IMPROVEMENT ABOVE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET, payable November 1, 1899.

$42,959 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "SANITARY IMPROVEMENT SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS," payable November 1, 1914.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a separate envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's office, October 31, 1894.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, November 1, 1894.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened November 20, 1894," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, November 20, 1894, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of brooms, cheese cloth, hardware, lampwick, lumber, mahogany, iron, packing, paints, grease, tools, waste, sponges, enameled cloth, burlap, candles, jack knives, eagle buttons, knife lanyards, safes; also the necessary labor and material for repairing clocks. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The above and other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. BENJAMIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Nov. 1, 1894.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M., Dec. 1, 1894, and then opened, for supplying this depot with the Quartermaster's stores, such as Stationery, Lanterns, Street Lamps, Chairs, Buckets, Horse Blankets, Rope, Zinc, Oils, &c., &c., specified on schedule, giving full information, to be seen and had at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the Department. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked as stated on the schedule and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, D. Q. General, U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE.—WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 8, 1894.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Waterway between Beaufort Harbor and New River, N. C., will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Nov. 7, 1894, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application. W. S. STANTON, Major, Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE.—WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 8, 1894.—Sealed proposals for extending Jetty at North Island, Winyaw Bay, S. C., will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Nov. 7, 1894, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application. W. S. STANTON, Major, Engrs.

Referees' Notices.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH Street.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiffs, against THOMAS C. VAN BRUNT and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, or to be thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as, follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth (136th) Street, distant five hundred and fifty-two (552) feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth (136th) Street with the westerly side of Seventh (7th) Avenue; thence, running northwardly and parallel with Seventh (7th) Avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth (136th) Street and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh (137th) Street; thence running westwardly, along said centre line of the block, ninety-eight (98) feet; thence southwardly and again parallel with Seventh (7th) Avenue, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth (136th) Street, and thence running eastwardly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth (136th) Street, ninety-eight (98) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 20th, 1894.

WILLIAM T. GRAY, Referee.

McCALL & ARNOLD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

o22-2aw3wM&Th&n12

EAST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—KATHARINE R. JACKSON, Margaret A. Jackson, and B. Aymar Sands, as executors of the last will and testament of William H. Jackson, deceased, plaintiffs, against MANFRED T. F. GOURAUD et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in the above-entitled action on the nineteenth day of October, 1894, bearing date the 18th day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of November, 1894, at twelve o'clock, noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street, distant ninety-five feet westerly from the westerly line of Third Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth Street eighteen feet and nine inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, and part of the distance through a party wall to the southerly line of Forty-fifth Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Forty-fifth Street eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 19, 1894.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.

o23-2aw3wTu&Fn12

Referees' Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—THE MODEL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION of Mott Haven, plaintiff, against MARIE WEICKER, Carl Weicker, and Pauline B. Weicker, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, on the 15th day of November, 1894, at twelve o'clock noon, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New-York, with the buildings thereon, being the southwesterly half of a certain lot, which on a map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, in the town of Morrisania and County of Westchester, New-York, dated New-York, July 12, 1857, surveyed by J. C. Buckhout, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, is known and designated as lot number two hundred and thirty-five, which said part of said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southeasterly side of Tinton Avenue, distant one hundred and seventy-five feet southwesterly from the intersection of the southeasterly side of Tinton Avenue and the southwesterly side of Pontiac Street, and running thence southeasterly on a line drawn through the centre of said lot number two hundred and thirty-five and parallel with Pontiac Street one hundred and five feet; thence southwesterly parallel with Tinton Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northwesterly parallel with Pontiac Street one hundred and five feet to the southeasterly side of Tinton Avenue, and thence northeasterly along the southeasterly side of Tinton Avenue twenty-five feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being those which were conveyed to the said party of the first part by John Reynolds, by deed dated September 29, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 2 of Section 10 of Conveyances, Page 233. Together with the buildings thereon erected or to be erected and together with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the party of the first part in and to said premises.—Dated New-York, October 20th, 1894.

WALES F. SEVERANCE, Referee.

REEVES, TODD & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 55 Liberty Street, New-York City.

o22-2aw3wM&Th&n15

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH Street.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiffs, against THOMAS C. VAN BRUNT and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant ninety feet eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, and thence running northwardly on a line parallel or nearly so with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets; thence running eastwardly, along said centre line of the block, one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet; thence running southwardly, again on a line parallel or nearly so with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence running westwardly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 20th, 1894.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

McCALL & ARNOLD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

o22-2aw3wM&Th&n12

MARCY PLACE AND MOTT AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—MARY E. McMANUS, plaintiff, against THOMAS L. REYNOLDS and others, defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1894, I